SEPTEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3197.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1791.

PORTLAND, *(Maſſachuſetts) Aug.* 19.

From a Correſpondent.

"Since the late riſe of public ſecurities, there has ſcarcely a day paſſed but we ſee more or leſs Swindlers and petty ſtock-jobbers riding through the country purchaſing them. It is ſaid many widows have been prevailed on to ſell their ſtate notes at 10 or 12*ſ* on the pound, (being informed that was the higheſt they would fetch) at the ſame time they were ſelling at 17 or 18*ſ*. What muſt be the feelings of the widows and fatherleſs, when they find themſelves thus defrauded of a great part of their little all, and that, not unlikely, the earnings of their late Huſbands, who died in the ſervice of their country, by theſe peſts of ſociety, who ought to be diſpiſed and diſcountenanced by every member of the community."

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.

From two hundred dollars to two hundred and twenty-five, were given for bank-ſubſcriptions yeſterday; and it was aſſerted upon 'change that two hundred and forty had been offered. Thus the influence of this ſtate upon the general government, is become the object of ſpeculation——and is to conſtitute the freight of three pilot-boats who are waiting to carry it to New-York.

NOTICE.

[Auguſt 22.] The veſſel for Philadelphia being detained until to-morrow, and a number of the ſubſcribers to the National Bank having not yet ſigned a power of attorney to their proxy, which is very material to the intereſts of the ſubſcribers in this ſtate, it is earneſtly requeſted that every perſon who did ſubſcribe their names, (whether they have ſold out or not) will attend under the Exchange This Day and To-Morrow, from the hours of one to two o'clock, to ſign the powers of attorney; for which purpoſe, attendance will be given by the Intendant.

Auguſt 23.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Aug. 9.

"I had an expreſs from New-York, informing that bank ſcript was up at 180 dollars at 11 o'clock yeſterday, and would be at 200 by night. There are certainly great political views in buying up that ſpecies of property."

HARRISBURGH, Aug. 25.

To the General Court of Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace, for the County of Dauphin, at their

Auguſt Seſſions, 1791.

The Grand-Jury of the ſaid County beg leave to offer the following Addreſs:

IMPRESSED with an intereſting recollection of paſt ſcenes, they ſhould do injuſtice to the feelings of themſelves and the county they repreſent, were they to let ſlip the preſent occaſion of teſtifying their gratitude for the peace and ſecurity they have enjoyed under your adminiſtration of the laws of your country. When they review the ſituation which they found themſelves in at the commencement of the late revolution, and reflect how much their ſafety and happineſs ſince that time hath depended on the will of the magiſtrate. When they remember that for a term of fourteen years, ſome of you have encountered every difficulty in ſupporting that peace and order which the ſuffrages of the people had committed to your care, and that now when the ripened wiſdom of their country has deviſed a ſyſtem which is expected to be leſs difficult of execution, by putting the judicial authority into fewer hands, whereby you will, in a ſhort time, be releaſed from ſo arduous a charge.

The Grand Jury, under the moſt grateful impreſſions, beg leave to preſent your worſhips with the moſt unfeigned thanks of themſelves and fellow-citizens, and to unite in the moſt ardent wiſhes, that your retirement from office may be accompanied with thoſe pleaſurable ſenſations of mind, which a reflection on an upright diſcharge of duty alone can give, as well as reward with that peace, ſecurity and happineſs, you have been ſo inſtrumental in ſecuring to your fellow-citizens.

ADAM ORTH, Foreman.

To the Grand Jury of Dauphin County, at Auguſt Term, 1791.

Gentlemen,

THE Court, warmly affected, as well by the generous ſupport which the Grand Juries have upon all occaſions given them in executing the laws, as by their intereſting addreſs in the preſent inſtance, return their moſt ſincere thanks for the Jury's good wiſhes, having no doubt that when the new ſyſtem of juriſprudence takes place, the juries, upon all future occaſions, will, as formerly, be the defenders of Freedom, and the guardians of their own and fellow citizens rights.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Court.

TIMOTHY GREEN, Preſident.

General Return of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants of PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

DIVISIONS.	*Perſons who made* THE *Enumeration.*	*White males of 16 years and upwards including heads of families.*	*White males under 16 years.*	*White females, including heads of families.*	*All other free perſons.*	SLAVES.	TOTALS.
City of Philadelphia,	Robert Roberts	3036	1914	5125	723	112	10910
Diſtrict of Southwark,	Jacob Garrigues	3655	2623	6713	612	71	13674
Northern Liberties, ſuburbs part,	George A. Baker	1048	733	2045	85	27	3938
Ditto beyond the ſuburbs,	Wm. P. Parvin	1481	1140	2800	211	29	5661
Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk,	George A. Baker	2140	1834	4155	174	34	8337
Blockley and Kingſeſſing,	ditto	397	373	734	44	28	1576
Remainder of Philadel. county,	William P. Parvin	377	299	682	27	6	1391
Part of Montgomery county,	Peter Worrell	393	286	659	76	11	1425
Remainder of do.	Robert Morris	1959	1694	3607	150	69	7479
Bucks county,	ditto	901	681	1506	122	25	3235
Delaware,	Richard More	5107	4702	9478	318	89	19694
Part of Chester county,	Samuel Morris	6575	5947	12037	581	261	25401
Remainder of do.	Rowland & C. Smith	2536	2113	4495	289	50	9483
Lancaſter county,	James Boyd	1124	937	1914	50	38	4063
	Nathan Stockman	6364	5658	11252	493	107	23874
	George Slough	9713	8070	17471	545	348	36147
Part of Berks county,	Michael Lotz	6939	6721	13075	201	64	27000
Remainder of do.	John Myer	775	830	1573	1	1	3179
Northampton county,	John Chambers	6008	6410	11676	133	23	24250
Luzerne county,	Seth Duncan	1236	1331	2313	13	11	4904
Dauphin county,	Charles Brown	4657	4437	8814	57	212	18177
Northumberland county,	James Potter	4191	4726	8046	109	89	17161
Part of Miffin county,	James Potter	1368	1388	2524	37	50	5367
Huntington county,	Alex. M'Dowell	586	561	1034	5	9	2195
Remainder of do.	Alex. M'Dowell	1872	2089	3537	24	43	7565
Cumberland county,	James Whitehill	2830	2664	4913	113	125	10645
Part of Cumberland,	William Douglaſs	1991	1873	3543	93	98	7598
Remainder of do.	John Beatty	2887	3841	6316	34	46	13124
Bedford,	Thomas Johnſton	2159	2035	3935	145	178	8452
Part of Franklin,	William Findlay	1863	1825	3235	128	152	7203
Remainder of do.	James M'Clanaghan	2543	2379	4352	256	239	9769
Part of York county,	Alexander Turner	5474	5957	11112	558	221	23322
Part of do.	William Douglaſs	1196	1191	2207	23	39	4656
Remainder of do.	John Findlay	4113	4355	7483	39	128	16018
Weſtmoreland,	John Findlay	1156	1062	1980		65	4263
Part of Alleghany,	Preſley Neville	1475	1683	2781	9	94	6046
Remainder of do.	Preſley Neville	5334	7170	11087	12	263	23866
Waſhington,	Joſeph Torrence	3425	3416	6154	48	282	13325
Fayette,							
Total		110788	106948	206363	6537	3737	434373

DIVISIONS.	*White males of 16 years and upwards including heads of families.*	*White males under 16 years.*	*White females including heads of families.*	*All other free perſons.*	SLAVES	TOTAL
City of Philadelphia	7739	5270	13883	1420	210	28522
Suburbs	3621	2974	6955	385	63	13998
Total of city and ſuburbs	11360	8244	20838	1805	273	42520
Remainder of Philad. county	3126	2652	5682	297	114	11871
Montgomery county	6008	5383	10984	440	114	22929
Bucks county	6575	5947	12037	581	261	25401
Delaware county	2536	2113	4495	289	50	9483
Chester county	7488	6595	13166	543	145	27937
Lancaſter county	9713	8070	17471	545	348	36147
[Borough 3373]						
Berks county	7714	7551	14648	201	65	30179
[Reading 2235]						
Northampton county	6008	6410	11676	133	23	24250
Luzerne county	1236	1331	2313	13	11	4904
Dauphin county	4657	4437	8814	57	212	18177
[Harriſburg 875]						
Northumberland county	4191	4726	8046	109	89	17161
Miffin county	1954	1949	3558	42	59	7562
Huntington county	1872	2089	3537	24	43	7565
Cumberland county	4821	4537	8456	206	223	18243
Bedford county	2887	3841	6316	34	46	13124
Franklin county	4022	3860	7170	273	330	15655
York county	9213	9527	17671	837	499	37747
[Borough 2076]						
Weſtmoreland county	4013	4355	7483	39	128	16018
Alleghany county	2635	2745	4761	9	159	10309
Waſhington county	5334	7170	11087	12	263	23866
Fayette county	3425	3416	6154	48	282	13325
Total	110788	106948	206363	6537	3737	434373

JUST ARRIVED,

A QUANTITY of EXCELLENT

Curracoa HIDES,

FOR SALE BY

Jonathan Meredith.

Third-ſtreet, Philad. Aug. 29. 1791.

WANTED,

As APPENTICES to a SHIPCARPENTER,

Two or three LADS from the country,

of reputable parents, from 13 to 15 years old.

Enquire of the Printers hereof.

None need apply, but thoſe who can be well recommended.

CAME to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, A Brown HORSE, near 15 hands high, three or four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Auguſt 18, 1791. ¶ GEORGE RIGHTER.

RAN away, on the 8th of Auguſt, 1791, from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named Hugh Wilſon, about 17 years of age, has light brown hair, ſlim made, ſtoop ſhouldered, about five feet ſix inches high; had on, and took with him, a blue coat, with white lining and carved metal buttons, an old velvet jacket, one flax and one tow ſhirt, a pair of tow trowſers, black wool hat, bound with velvet, and black ſilk handkerchief, but went away barefoot. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ISAAC ATLEE.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS, reward.

STOLEN, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Alſace townſhip, Berks county, a dark brown Horſe, about 11 years old, 15 hands high, paces and trots, has a high back and very thick tail, neither brand nor ear-mark, ſhod all round. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe and Thief, ſo that the owner may get his property again, and the Thief brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or 10 Dollars for the Horſe only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by VALENTINE SEILER.

Reading, Auguſt 13th, 1791. ‡

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
ON THE FLIGHT OF THE
KING AND ROYAL FAMILY.
(CONTINUED.)

Friday Morning, June 24.

A DEPUTATION from the diſtrict of Clermont ſtated freſh particulars relating to the capture of the King.

M. Damas undertook, by order of M. Bouille, to protect his flight; but, abandoned by his dragoons, he was himſelf obliged to fly.

The King had a paſſport, of which this is a copy:

"*On the part of the* KING.

"To all officers, civil and military, charged with the ſuperintendance and maintenance of public order in the different departments of the Kingdom:

"We enjoin you to ſuffer to paſs, without interruption, the Baroneſs de Kortz, going to Frankfort, with two children, a woman, a valet-de-chambre, and three domeſtics, without giving or ſuffering her to receive any hindrance.

"This paſſport to continue in force for one month only.

"Given at Paris, June 5, 1791.

(Signed) LOUIS.

"By the KING,

(Signed) MONTMORIN."

M. Montmorin was ordered to the bar, to ſtate by whom and how this paſſport was granted. He endeavoured to exculpate himſelf, by ſaying, he had been *ſurpriſed.*

Friday Night.

The ſitting was opened by the report of the Commiſſioners charged to examine the conduct of M. Montmorin with reſpect to the King's paſſport.

The Commiſſioners ſtated, that having examined the regiſters, they had found that the paſſport had been obtained at the requeſt of M. Simolin, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador in France.

Saturday, June 25.

The Aſſembly paſſed the following decrees:

1. The King, on his return to the Chateau des Thuilleries, ſhall have proviſionally, a guard ſubject to the *direct* order of the commandant general, who ſhall be reſponſible for its conduct.

2. There ſhall be likewiſe given to the preſumptive heir, a guard, under the order of the commandant general, and a governor, who ſhall be nominated by the National Aſſembly.

3. That all thoſe who accompanied the Royal Family ſhall be arreſted and examined, and that the King and Queen ſhall be heard in their vindication, that ſuch meaſures ſhall be adopted in conſequence as may be judged proper.

4. That a guard ſhall likewiſe be appointed previouſly for the King.

5. That, till it ſhall be otherwiſe ordained, the miniſter of juſtice ſhall be authoriſed, as he has already done ſince the flight of the King, to affix the ſeal of the ſtate to the acts of the legiſlative body

6. The Miniſters, and the commiſſioners of the King, are authoriſed to exerciſe, being reſponſible, the functions of the executive power.

Monday, June 27.

M. Tronchet gave, in the name of the three Commiſſioners appointed to receive the declarations of the King and Queen, the following account of the manner in which they had executed their commiſſion:

"For the purpoſe of executing your decree of yeſterday, M. Dandre, M. Duport, and I, met; and, about nine in the evening, proceeded to the Thuilleries. We were introduced into the King's apartment, where we found him alone. After having read to him your decree, I judged it neceſſary to remark, that the declaration of his Majeſty ſhould refer, according to the intent and meaning of the decree, as well to all the tranſactions of the 21ſt of June, as to the occurrences connected with them, whether of an anterior or poſterior date. The king anſwered, that he did not underſtand ſubmitting to interrogatories; but that he would deliver in a declaration conformably to the requiſition which had been made to him by the National Aſſembly. We then took his declaration, to every page of which he had ſet his ſignature. We went afterwards to the apartments of the Queen, whom we found, with Madame Elizabeth, preparing to ſit down to table; but the latter informing us that her Majeſty could not then receive us, becauſe ſhe was going to the bath, we deſired her to appoint another hour; and ſhe fixed upon eleven this morning. Of courſe, we retired; but, returning at the time preſcribed, were introduced into the bed-chamber, where the Queen was without any attendant whatever. We then read to her the decree of the National Aſſembly, ſubjoining to it the ſame obſervation which we had made to the King. She dictated to us her declaration, and, having afterwards heard it read over, put her ſignature to every page of it."

DECLARATION OF THE KING.

"I obſerve, Gentlemen, by your commiſſion, that nothing like an interrogatory is meant; but I am deſirous of complying with the wiſhes of the National Aſſembly, and I ſhall never decline publiſhing the motives of my conduct. The motives of my journey were the outrages and the threats offered to my family and to myſelf on the 18th of laſt April! ſubſequent to that period, I and my family have frequently been inſulted and menaced in ſeveral writings; and the authors of theſe have remained unpuniſhed. I conceived that the ſafety of my family, and of my own perſon, forbad me to continue any longer in Paris. I wiſhed to leave it; and it was for the purpoſe of departing with leſs interruption, that I preferred the night-time. My intentions never were to quit the kingdom. I had not concerted any meaſures whatſoever, either with foreign powers, or with the French emigrants beyond the kingdom. The circumſtance of apartments having been prepared for my reception at Montmedy, may be adduced as a proof that I had no deſign to paſs beyond the frontiers. I choſe this place, becauſe, as it was fortified, my family might have remained there in ſecurity; and becauſe, being thus near the frontiers, I ſhould have been more at hand to reſiſt every attempt to invade France. Here, in the caſe of an invaſion, I could immediately have preſented myſelf in the poſt of danger. In ſhort,-I choſe Montmedy even in the moment when I might have choſen any other retreat. One of my principal motives was to re-eſtabliſh the vigor of the government, and to render myſelf ſecure. Had I felt an inclination to depart from the kingdom, I ſhould not upon the very ſame day have ſent my declaration to the National Aſſembly, but I ſhould have waited for the moment of my having paſſed beyond the frontiers. I always adhered to the deſire of returning to Paris. It is in this ſenſe that the laſt expreſſions of my memorial ſhould be underſtood: *Frenchmen, and above all citizens of Paris, what pleaſure ſhall I feel to be among you!* I had not, in the carriage, more than the ſum of 13,200 livres in gold, and 560,000 livres in aſſignats; and theſe were incloſed within the port-folio which has been returned to me by the department.

"I did not communicate my intentions to Monſieur until a ſhort time previous to my departure; and he only proceeded into a foreign State with the intention of returning to Montmedy, but without taking the ſame road. Several days before I had ordered the three perſons who attended me, to provide themſelves the dreſſes of couriers, in which they might bear my diſpatches. It was not until the preceding evening that I told them they were to accompany me. I only took a paſſport for going out of the kingdom, becauſe none is granted at the office for Foreign Affairs for the interior parts of the kingdom: neither was the road marked out even at all purſued. I never made any other proteſtations than thoſe which I addreſſed to the aſſembly on the day of my departure; and theſe do not bear ſo much upon the groundwork of the principles of the conſtitution as upon the form of ſanctions, upon the deficiency of that freedom which I ought to enjoy, and upon the point, that as the conſtitutional decrees were not preſented to me in one maſs, I could not poſſibly judge of them in a collected view, and altogether. The principal part of this memorial reſts upon the defect of the adminiſtrative and executive meaſures. I was ſenſible, during my journey, that the public opinion was decidedly in favor of the conſtitution. I did not conceive that I could fully have aſcertained the nature of this public opinion at Paris; but upon the road, and in conſequence of all the elucidations, which, as the reſult of my enquiries, flaſhed upon my mind, I became convinced, as I now am, how indiſpenſibly neceſſary it is even for the conſtitution to give power to thoſe officers of the ſtate who are appointed for the maintenance of public order. As ſoon as I could aſcertain the nature of the public opinion, I did not heſitate to ſacrifice my perſonal intereſts to the welfare of my people, this being the great object of all my wiſhes and deſires.

"I ſhall willingly forget all the unpleaſant circumſtances that I have experienced, to ſecure the peace and happineſs of the nation."

[The King, after reading this declaration, obſerved, "That he had omitted to add, that his Son's Governeſs, and the Ladies in his ſuite, were apprized of his departure but a ſhort time only before it took place; and the King ſigned it with us.]

(Signed) LOUIS.

TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE."

DECLARATION OF THE QUEEN.

"I declare that the King being deſirous of quitting Paris with his children, nothing in nature could have diſſuaded me from following him; for that I never will conſent to quit him, my whole conduct for theſe two years paſt has given ſufficient proofs. I was confirmed in my determination to follow him, from the confidence and perſuaſion which I had, that he would never quit the kingdom. Had he been ſo inclined, all my influence would have been exerted to prevent him. The Governeſs of my daughter, who had been indiſpoſed for five weeks, did not receive orders for departure till the evening preceding. She had not even taken any clothes with her—I was obliged to lend her ſome—She was abſolutely ignorant of our deſtination. The three couriers neither knew the deſtination nor the object of the journey—they were ſupplied, from time to time, with money upon the road, and and received our orders as we proceeded. The two *femmes de chambre* did not receive orders till the moment of our departure—One of them, whoſe huſband was in the Palace, had not an opportunity of ſeeing him. Monſieur and Madame ſeparated from us, and took the road to Mons, only to avoid embarraſſment, and to prevent delay from the want of horſes upon the road—They were to rejoin us in France. We went out of the Palace by paſſing through the apartment of M. Villequier; and that we might not be preceived, we went ſeparately, and at ſome diſtance of time from each other."

[After reading this declaration to the Queen, ſhe acknowledged it to be ſuch a declaration as ſhe intended to make, and ſigned it with us.] (Signed)

MARIE ANTONIETTE.

TRONCHET, DUPORT, DANDRE."

The declaration being read, M. Tronchet ſaid, "The King is deſirous to have a duplicate of theſe declarations; without doubt, the aſſembly will authoriſe us to deliver them."

The aſſembly complied with the requeſt, and ordered the declarations to the committee which ſhall be appointed to make a report on this affair.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

DISTURBANCE IN THE WEST-INDIES.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated Auguſt 6, to the Editors, brought by Capt. Joſeph Howland, who arrived here on Friday laſt, in the brig Hope, in 18 days from the Cape.

"Some of the members of onr new *Aſſemblee Coloniale*, have met at Leogane, near Port-au-Prince, for the purpoſe of executing the legiſlative part of the government of this colony. As ſoon as the body is formed, they will fix on a place to hold their ſeſſions in future. Whether they will decide in favour of this place, Port-au-Prince, St. Mark, the Mole, or Leogane, is as yet uncertain.

"The decree of the National Aſſembly, reſpecting the entire freedom of the mulattoes, is very ill received in the colony. The Provincial Aſſembly at this place have written to the King, the National Aſſembly, and the people of France, in different addreſſes on the ſubject.--Other bodies, of merchants, officers of the volunteers, &c. &c. have had meetings likewiſe; and have voted and reſolved ſimilar to the meetings in New-England, previous to the commencement of the laſt war.

"Theſe things portend future diſturbances here; and the meaſures already adopted ſpeak the troubles at no great diſtance. The forts in and about the town are putting in order. At the Pecelot, a fort which commands the entrance into the harbour, commiſſaries are appointed to keep an eye upon the garriſon ſtationed there. At the entrance of the town by land, the forts have been put in order; and others in different places are not neglected. All theſe preparations are making on account of the expected arrival of a conſiderable fleet, with 5000 troops from France, which is looked for daily, and which, almoſt unanimouſly, the colony are determined to oppoſe, ſhould they attempt to enforce the decree above mentioned; and it is certain this is the errand of the fleet from Bourdeaux. To prevent their entrance here, a chain is preparing to put acroſs the channel, which will ſerve at leaſt as a momentary check to their paſſage, while the fire from the Pecelot will do it effectually.---I can ſay nothing deciſive what elſe will be done to prevent the execution of the decree, which every one is enthuſiaſtically enraged at."

Brig Nancy, Capt. S. Atkins, from St. Euſtatia, ſpoke ſhip Fanny, from Ireland, for Baltimore, with 150 paſſengers.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

"Governor Mifflin's ſpeech recognizes two circumſtances in the ſituation of our country, which will doubtleſs inſpire every good citizen with ſentiments correſponding with thoſe expreſſed by the patriotic firſt magiſtrate of ſo reſpectable a member of the union---alluſions to the flouriſhing ſtate of our country from ſo high an authority, will have a proportional influence on the public mind; they are of more weight than the anonymous effuſions of private individuals, however ſincere and fervent; and infinitely more than counterbalance the evaneſcent ebullitions of little ſneering party minds——The Governor ſays,

"I am happy in addreſſing you at this period, while the beneficial effects of the eſtabliſhment of the public credit of the United States yield a concluſive evidence of our national proſperity---and leiſure afforded from your private avocations, by an early and abundant harveſt, will enable you to renew your public labours with the ſame zeal and alacrity which diſtinguiſh the legiſlative proceedings of your laſt ſeſſion."

In times of anarchy and confuſion, the bonds of ſociety being either relaxed or broken, confidence in public and private juſtice is deſtroyed; the circulating property of men of buſineſs and wealth gradually recedes, and becomes dormant; the precious metals are tranſported into other countries, or retire to ſecret coffers, and ruſt in their retreat; every enterpriſe is forborne, and univerſal diſtreſs enſues. In this ſituation of things the people are very apt to miſtake the cauſe of their diſtreſſes, and in conſequence have recourſe to a variety of ill-adapted expedients to retrieve their affairs.

To reſtore mutual confidence, and give life and activity to agriculture, arts, and commerce, the only adequate means is good government; which being firmly eſtabliſhed, and juſt and competent laws enacted and executed, produce a renovation in the affairs of every country. How forcibly is this ſentiment impreſſed on the mind by the experience of the United States; from a full confidence in the permanency of thoſe ſyſtems which the united wiſdom of our country has adopted, the men of property are now coming forward with their capitals to eſtabliſh manufactures on a broad and extenſive ſcale---which for want of union in our councils, and the incompetency of individual means, have languiſhed under every diſcouragement, or proved ruinous to every perſon who had temerity enough to engage in them.

There is a great degree of perverſeneſs in ſome diſpoſitions; to find fault appears their natural habit, and it is in vain to expect any thing like good nature, or a generous acknowledgment from them. Men of property, who, by a patriotic confidence in the ſucceſs of the American cauſe, have encreaſed their fortunes, have been branded with the baſeſt epithets---and now that ſome are deviſing plans for the advantage of the country, in the eſtabliſhment and extenſion of manufactures, they are charged with deſigns hoſtile to the real intereſt of the people.---- Such conduct needs no comment.

"Barns, it has been obſerved, are more frequently ſtruck with lightning than other buildings---May it not be owing to the rarified ſtate of the air within, occaſioned by the heat generated by grain and hay put in and cloſely confined, before they are perfectly dry. If this is the fact, would it not be beſt to keep the doors and windows of barns conſtantly open till the above articles are diveſted of moiſture, that the denſity of the circumambient air may not be greater than that within? And on the principle that rarified air has a tendency to attract the electric fluid, ſhould not the doors and windows of houſes be kept open in a thunder ſhower, in order to keep up an equilibrium of air in the houſe with the air without."

When, in the very hot-bed of Titles, Pedigrees, and Armorial Bearings,—in Germany!—a man of noble birth, and high exalted in office, publicly declares, in print, that every free citizen has a right to aſpire to thoſe offices, which were hitherto excluſively claimed by an hereditary Ariſtocracy,---muſt not ſuch a declaration be deemed equivalent to a thouſand arguments from any other quarter?---Should it therefore ever happen, that any man is heard to recommend hereditary powers in this country, muſt not every honeſt, ſenſible American ſuſpect, either that he has in view ſomething very different from the public good,---or that he is ſtrangely infatuated indeed, to maintain, in oppoſition to the experience of ages, that what is felt and acknowledged as a curſe in Europe, would prove a bleſſing here.

If any attempt ſhould ever be made to introduce Ariſtocracy into this country, it muſt be by indirect clandeſtine means; for whilſt the citizens of America retain their preſent ſentiments, no man will ever dare openly to propoſe ſuch a thing. He will firſt endeavour to cheat his countrymen of their principles; he will uſe all the magic of the moſt ſubtile ſophiſtry, to faſcinate their eyes, and make them view Ariſtocracy as ſome harmleſs little creature that cannot poſſibly injure them. But let Americans remember, that if Ariſtocracy (under what appearance ſoever) is once admitted into the United States, it will ſoon reſume its native form, and ſtalk forth in the gigantic figure of a devouring Cyclops, that will ſwallow up our liberties, and trample ourſelves and our poſterity to duſt.

Writers of every nation unanimouſly condemn the Chineſe cuſtom of making trades and profeſſions hereditary. For, although the father may be a dextrous weaver, or an ingenious taylor, it does not follow that the ſon will inherit his parent's dexterity or ingenuity, together with the implements of his trade. And will any man attempt to perſuade us, that the profeſſion of a taylor or a weaver is more difficult than that of a judge or a lawgiver;---and that the ſceptre and the ſword of juſtice may be handed down, from father to ſon, with greater ſafety than the weaver's ſhuttle, or the taylor's ſheers?

To be convinced of the evil conſequences of making legiſlation an hereditary *trade*, we need but look into the British Houſe of Peers. There we will ſee many a Noble Lord, unqualified to ſupport an argument even againſt

Balaam's aſs,---and who (though nominally poſſeſſed of a large eſtate) is yet, one half his time, dependent on the wages of iniquity, and the purchaſe of his venal vote. Had ſuch a man been luckily brought up to the trade of a taylor, a weaver, or a blackſmith,---*who* knows but he might have riſen to fame and fortune, have improved the arts, and encreaſed the wealth of Britain,---inſtead of living an object of contempt, the ſupple tool of miniſterial corruption, and an habitual traitor to his country?

So many dangers attend the perpetuation of any office whatever, by hereditary ſucceſſion, that the people of America ought to tremble at the idea of ſeeing a law paſſed, to eſtabliſh even hereditary bailiffs or conſtables; leſt, in the courſe of a few years, thoſe officers ſhould, like Pharaoh's magicians, convert their wands into ſerpents, and claim the privilege of ſtinging their fellow-citizens to death, by hereditary right.

Should the inhabitants of this country begin, at any future day, to feel a predilection in favour of an hereditary *Nobleſſe*, the conduct of France will make them bluſh at their own degeneracy. America firſt ſet France the example:—*She* glorioufly followed it; and will be ready, whenever occaſion may require, to read to America her own leſſon. The two nations, like two mirrors placed front to front, will mutually receive from, and reflect back upon each other, the rays of liberty in ſuch rapid ſucceſſion, and with ſuch encreaſing ſplendor, as the *Eagle* Independence can alone bear to behold,—while ſhrinking Ariſtocracy turns aſide his feeble eye from the overpowering light.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *September 5.*

Capt. Whitlock of the ſhip Union, from Liverpool, has favored us with Papers to the 15th July.---Capt. Whitlock ſailed the 17th.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 22.

The Grand Fleet lies wind-bound off the entrance of the Boſphorus, ready to proceed into the Black Sea with the firſt favourable change.

The ſquadron fitted out for the protection of the Archepelago, conſiſting of two ſhips of the line, three frigates, and five ſloops, departed on the 16th inſtant for the Dardanelles.

HAGUE, July 7.

Yeſterday morning about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Admiralty of Amſterdam, and, though every endeavour was uſed to extinguiſh it, conſumed, in a few hours, the whole of that fine building, and a large Magazine of ſails, arms and other ſtores, ſufficient, it is ſaid, for the equipment of 13 ſhips of war. The cauſe of this misfortune is not aſcertained.

LONDON, July 3.

At Stratſbourg the people have burnt in effigy Meſſrs. Bouille, Klinglin, and Heymann. On each of their breaſts was this label: "A Traitor to the Nation!" Before burning them, they were carried through the ſtreets on the hangman's carts.

July 10. The laſt anſwer received from Peterſburgh, we are aſſured, is by no means deciſive. Another is, therefore, ſhortly expected. By aſſuming time thus for deliberation, the horrors of a war may at laſt be kept off; or ſhould it in the end be inevitable, the very ſpeedy meaſures taken by miniſtry to acquaint the ſeveral powers in alliance with us, of the contents of their diſpatches, by ordering the meſſengers to make their courts in their way as they paſs, will enable all to act on the ſhorteſt notice, and ſo give the moſt effectual blow to the enemy that could be deviſed.

The time being nearly expired that the miniſter pledged himſelf to the Ruſſian merchants for the ſafety of their ſhips, without convoy, a ſecond application is intended ſhortly to be made.

Having ſome particular reaſons not to doubt the authenticity of the letter from whence the materials for the preſent paragraph are taken, we venture to obſerve, that it is a fact, which may be relied upon, that the Compte de Merci publicly declared at Liege, that "the Emperor would never give the leaſt aſſiſtance to the king and queen, ſo long as they remained at Paris, or even in France." Doubtleſs, all the other ſovereigns will regulate their conduct by that of Leopold, who certainly can have no deſire to proſecute a war againſt the whole nation. Fifteen thouſand, or, at moſt, twenty thouſand men, whom he might be able to draw off from the low countries, for the purpoſe of ſupporting his brother in-law, granting (what is now become more improbable than ever) that the latter could be found beyond the frontiers, and at the head of his army, would prove, at the preſent period, no more than a ſingle drop of water; not to mention that the leaſt diminution of the Imperial troops might leave an opening for an inſurrection in Brabant.

By private letters from India, it is confidently ſaid, that Tippoo Sultan has made overtures of peace, which have been rejected by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordſhip was advancing at the head of a numerous and well appointed army, with an intention of penetrating to Seringapatam; and the overtures of Tippoo were not ſuch as our proſpects of ſucceſs entitled us to expect.

July 12. It is now ſaid to be certain, that no fleet will ſail from hence to the Baltic this ſeaſon.

We have by this day's Mails received information, that on the Auſtrians appearing inclined to oppoſe the paſſage of the Turks---which, had it taken place, would have delivered the Ruſſians in Wallachia to their enemies---the Turks attacked their advanced poſts on the 10th of June. The Auſtrians at firſt ſuffered conſiderably, and loſt about 240 men, 63 of whom were huſſars; but having received a reinforcement, they afterwards repulſed the Turks, who loſt about 600 men.

The preſent criſis of affairs opens a favourable proſpect to this country. The expectation which we are taught to entertain of a ſpeedy and amicable accommodation with Ruſſia, the ſituation of France, which does not require us to interfere, and which ought not to afford us diſturbance, and the very reſpectable ſtate of our arms in India, all concur to give us the aſſurance of compleat tranquility.

Since the ſuſpenſion of the conferences at Sziſtovia, every thing in Vienna is in motion; and diſpoſitions are making for a new campaign. Gen. de Magdebourg, commander of the troops of Pontonniers, received orders on the 17th ult. to repair without delay to the army on the frontiers, and ſet off on the 18th. On the 17th the Aulic Council of War diſpatched orders to the Commandants General in the neighbouring hereditary ſtates, for the regiments to hold themſelves in readineſs to march. The works at the Arſenal, and in the Dock-yard on the Danube, are carried on with redoubled vigour. In the latter they are particularly buſy in preparing 200 boats, for which they have occaſion; and, for the more ſpeedily procuring them, an embargo has been laid upon all the kelhammer (large boats uſed on the Danube) that were found upon the river. Thirty have ſailed on the 18th to take on board the troops quartered between Peſt and Preſburgh, to tranſport them to the army on the frontiers.

The regiments in garriſon at Vienna were ready to depart at the firſt notice.

An expreſs was likewiſe ſent to Field Marſhal Prince de Cobourg, who has been ſome months abſent on leave, to haſten his return, to reſume his command.

Hungary exhibits nothing but an appearance of war; inſtead of being ſorry at the proſpect, it is with a kind of ſatisfaction that the Hungarians ſee the Convention of Reichenback on the point of being annihilated. They always conſidered the Emperor as being forced to conſent to it, and have impatiently wiſhed for an opportunity like the preſent, to teſtify their diſlike to it.

The Ruſſians have attempted, but without effect, to ſurpriſe the garriſon of Brahilow; the Grand Vizier having divided his army into three bodies, one of them was deſtined to cover Varna, another to ſuccour Brahilow, and the third, compoſed of 35000 men, was to attempt the paſſage of the Danube near Siliſtria. Should the war againſt Auſtria continue, meaſures are taken by the Grand Vizier that a corps de reſerve remain at Shiumla, to cover, at all events, the road to Conſtantinople.

It was yeſterday confidently aſſerted, that good news had arrived, via France, from India, the report was, that the Aiguillon packet brought advices from Madras, that Tippoo had given way where it was expected he would have made the moſt formidable ſtand. This news gaining general credit, raiſed the price of India ſtock.

By a decree of the National Aſſembly, paſſed ſome months ſince, it was enacted, that an attempt to eſcape ſhould be conſidered as an abdication of the throne. This will probably be the meaſure that will be had recourſe to, and thus the crown be tranſferred to the head of the Dauphin.

This may be ſaid with great truth, in the language of Shakeſpeare, to be a moment of dreadful expectation. The benevolence of the Britiſh mind has ſeldom been ſo univerſally affected as on the preſent circumſtances, which involve the King, Queen, and Dauphin of France. In ſhort, we cannot contemplate the event of the royal flight, but as a kind of political earthquake, which will bring the fate of that country to a nearer criſis.

If the King had been adviſed to have delayed any manifeſto or declaration till he ſhould have arrived at a place of ſecurity, there is little doubt but the National Aſſembly would have been very moderate in their conduct on the mere circumſtance of the royal flight. They would have imputed his preſent, as they imputed his former conduct, to the evil counſellors; and the buſineſs might have ended in nothing more than added vigilance on the part of the National Aſſembly, and added ſubmiſſion on the part of the King. But the declaration, &c. which has been written by the latter, ſtrikes ſo forcibly at the very root of all confidence between the monarchical and the other branches of the French government, that it appears as if the former muſt, at leaſt in the perſon of Louis XVI. be wholly laid aſide. Indeed we cannot bring ourſelves to look forward to ſo debaſed an object of human nature as the French King would be, were he to acknowledge that he had done wrong; that his flight, and all the circumſtances of it, were ſubmitted to by him, from influence he could not reſiſt, or menace to which he was forced to yield; and to cloſe the declaration with aſking forgiveneſs of the New Conſtitution for having deſerted it. We cannot look to any ſuch an event, which would render him contemptible in the opinion of the preſent and every future age, and at the beſt make him no more than a gilded ſlave of the National Aſſembly; a ſtate which muſt be worſe than death, if a ſingle ſpark of honour---if any conſciouſneſs of former dignity---if a power of reflecting on the race of Kings from whom he is deſcended, ſhould remain in his mind.

As we cannot, therefore, ſuppoſe that he will practiſe ſubmiſſion, we look forward to the ſeeing him in ſome kind of abſolute confinement, ſeparated from his Queen, who may be returned with great exterior reſpect to the Imperial houſe from whence ſhe came, and the Dauphin be conſigned to the care of a regency, to be educated according to a ſyſtem formed and inſpected by the National Aſſembly.

But even if ſuch an arrangement ſhould be made, how long it may laſt, by what means it may be interrupted, overthrown, or confirmed; what effect this event will have upon the national credit of France; how it will influence the plan of a counter-revolution; or what part the powers of Europe will take in the buſineſs; is rather too complicated a matter for the immediate effort of any conjecture.

The people of Paris on Tueſday laſt deſtroyed all the ſtatues, and effaced the names and effigies of the King and Queen throughout the whole capital.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,

BETWEEN the hours of one and four in the Afternoon of the 10th day of October next, at the Spread-Eagle Inn, on Lancaſter road, about ninety-ſix acres of Land, more or leſs, ſituate on the north ſide of the Gulf road, Trediffrin townſhip. Any perſon deſirous of being more particularly informed of the ſituation, &c. of the Land, may apply to Daniel, Benjamin or Jacob Maule, near the premiſes. Attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, at the time and place aforeſaid, by one or more of the Subſcribers.

JOHN DRINKER, ELLIS YARNALL, THOMAS WISTAR, } Aſſignees of Tho. and Ebenezer Maule.

N. B. The creditors of Thomas and Ebenezer Maule are deſired to tranſmit their accounts, duly proved, to Nicholas and Bale Owings of Baltimore, Truſtees legally appointed in that ſtate; to enable ſaid Truſtees to make a dividend of Effects in their hands.

ALL Perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of Margaret Henderſon, late of the townſhip of Warminſter, deceaſed, are deſired to produce their accounts, properly atteſted, to the ſubſcribers, or either of them, within four weeks from this date, in order for ſettlement. Thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment immediately, and thereby prevent expence and trouble.

JOSEPH HART, NATHANIEL ERWIN, } Adminiſtrators.

Bucks county, September 1ſt, 1791. ‡

THREE POUNDS, Reward.

WAS taken out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the night of the 23d of this inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, remarkably ſpotted, a large ball, three white feet, all the under ſide of her belly white, and a large Saddle mark, a little lump like a wind-broke on her right flank, and a large ſcar on her right buttock, black mane and tail, trots and canters ſhort, and is quick motioned. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and ſecures her, ſo as the owner may get her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

HENRY FUNK.

Auguſt 25th, 1791. ‖

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, Chief-Juſtice of the Supreme Court of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the ſaid ſtate, the honorable Edward Shippen, Eſq; Doctor of Laws, and the honorable Jaſper Yeates, Eſq; Juſtices of the ſaid Courts, have iſſued their precept, bearing date the nineteenth day of Auguſt laſt, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-houſe in Weſt-Cheſter, for the county of Cheſter, on Monday, the twenty-ſixth day of September inſtant.

Notice is hereby given to all the Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroners and Conſtables, within the ſaid county, that they be then and there in their proper perſons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquiſitions and Examinations, and other their Remembrances, to do thoſe things, which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done: Alſo that all thoſe who will proſecute againſt the priſoners that are, or then will be in the Gaol of the ſaid county, are to be then and there, to proſecute againſt them as it ſhall be juſt.

Dated at Weſt-Cheſter, the ſecond Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and in the ſixteenth year of American Independence.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD ſave the Commonwealth!

Weſt-Cheſter, Cheſter county, September 2d, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for the diſtrict compoſed of the counties of Cheſter and Montgomery, of a perſon to ſerve in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States for two years, ſhall be held by the citizens of this ſtate, qualified to vote for members of the General Aſſembly, on the ſecond Tueſday of October next, at the ſame places reſpectively, in the ſame manner, and under the care and regulation of the ſame officers, as, in and by the ſeveral Acts of Aſſembly for the regulation of the general election of this ſtate, is provided.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on Seventh-day, the 17th of this inſtant September,

THAT valuable property now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Paxſon, ſituate in the village of Mount-holly, in Weſt New-Jerſey. The Eſtate conſiſts of that dwelling houſe the ſubſcriber now lives in, on the north ſide of Mill-ſtreet, together with the tan-yard, &c. thereunto belonging. It is propoſed to ſell the eſtate in ſeparate lots, if moſt agreeable to the purchaſers, a map of which will be exhibited at the day of ſale as follows.

Lot No. 1. Containing about 21 perches, with the dwelling-houſe thereon. This eſtate no doubt will be agreeable to the merchant, as the Houſe is large and roomy, being 45 feet in front on Mill-ſtreet, in a very advantageous part of the town for ſuch buſineſs, and formerly for many years hath been occupied for that uſe.

Lot No. 2. Conſiſting of about 3 rods and 10 perches of land, on which is that noted and accuſtomed tan-yard, formerly in the poſſeſſion of Henry Paxſon, Eſq; deceaſed. This tan-yard is large, and well provided with water and every other convenience for the manufacture of leather. The particular advantages that attend this manufactory are ſo well known, that it is needleſs to enumerate them in an advertiſement; a part of this lot is high and very convenient for building.

Lots No. 3 and 4, are ſituate on New-ſtreet, in ſaid village, in a high and healthy ſituation, containing about three quarters of an acre, having the advantage of a never failing ſtream or run of water.

There are alſo three other ſmall lots of meadow, ſituate on ſaid run, which perhaps will accommodate perſons whoſe lands adjoin thereto, which are propoſed to be ſeparately ſold. The conditions of the above ſales will be made known at the time and place of ſale, where attendance will be given, by

¶ THOMAS PAXSON.

Mount-Holly, September 5, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William Roberts, inn-holder, in Buſtletown, on Saturday, the 17th inſtant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for and during the natural life of Derrick Krewſon, A certain PLANTATION, Tract or Piece of LAND, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia; containing about 150 acres of land, about 10 acres thereof meadow-ground, with a ſtone meſſuage, barn and other improvements: bounded by lands of Jacob Sherer, William Tillier, John Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of ſaid Derrick Krewſon, by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, A bay HORSE, five years old, near 16 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots, ſhod before, has neither ſtar nor white foot, but a few white hairs in his forehead; has a lump on his right flank, about the ſize of a ſmall hen's egg. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner gets his horſe again, and the thief is brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Sept. 5th, 1791. † HUGH BARTLEY.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, laſt Friday evening, the ſecond of this Month, from the Subſcriber, living, in Germantown, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, the following articles: A pair of large ſquare ſilver Buckles, weighing 120 pennyweight, marked B. L. and ſome money, the whole amounting to the value of 20 dollars. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the owner may get the goods again, ſhall receive the above reward, or 6 dollars for the goods only.

ELIZABETH GROVER.

Germantown, September 6th, 1791. ‖

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Seventh-day night, the 27th inſtant, out of the paſture of Stephen Comfort, Middletown townſhip, Bucks county, a HORSE and a MARE. The Mare is a dark brown, about fifteen hands high, lengthy and well made; has no marks, except on one hind-foot, which may be a little white; trots naturally, and is a little lame in one hind ſetlock joint. The horſe is a bright bay, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead, and one or both his hind feet white; has an uncommon crooked head or Roman noſe, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up or gives information of ſaid Horſe and Mare, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, from the ſubſcriber, living in Soleſbury townſhip, Bucks county, near Corryell's Ferry on the Delaware.

† THOMAS PHILLIPS.

8th month 31ſt, 1791.

Juſt publiſhed, and for Sale, by the Printers of this paper.

The L A W S

Paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of the Legiſlature of PENNSYLVANIA.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, Eighth mo. 22, 1791.

TO be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, on the third day of the Tenth month (October) at two o'clock in the afternoon, A Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 140 acres, situate in the township of Newtown, and county aforesaid, about two miles from Haddonfield, and five miles from Coopers' ferries, about 100 acres whereof are cleared upland and meadow, the remainder woodland. There are on the premises a frame dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, and other buildings, apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This tract is well watered, and is bounded on Newtown-creek, and by lands of Jacob Stokes, Samuel Webster, and others.

Also, on the day following, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, eleven acres of meadow at Repaupa, in the county aforesaid, adjoining meadow of Edward Gibbs, and others. The whole late the property of Samuel Brown, and to be sold by

THOMAS GITHENS, } Assignees.
THOMAS M. POTTER, }

N. B. The above lands will be sold in lots, if it will best suit the purchasers. ¶

PROPOSALS in writing are now receiving by the subscribers, for building a PUBLIC HOUSE in Trenton, said building to be sixty feet by thirty in the clear, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole; the front wall, from the first floor, to be built with brick, and the remaining walls with stone, and the foundation of a steeple, of twenty feet square, to be carried as high as the building, the whole to be finished agreeable to a plan which will be shewn by the subscribers. Any person inclining to contract, is requested to send in his proposals before Saturday, the 17th of September next.

They will likewise receive proposals for furnishing any part of the materials, or performing any part of the workmanship.

MASKELL EWING,
Trenton, August 20, 1791. JOSEPH MILNER,
CHARLES AXFORD.

STOLEN,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Montgomery county, in the night of the 24th instant, A bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, low carriage, trots and paces, has one white hind foot. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner may have his horse again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH LUKENS.

LOUISSIANA.

ANY persons who wish to become settlers in the rich and fertile province of Louisiana, where each person on their arrival, will have 240 acres of good land granted to them gratis, free from any taxes or rents, may have a passage to that country about the 20th of October next. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Stewart and Nesbitt. No. 15, South Water-street.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1791. 6w.

To be sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, on a never failing stream of water, situate in Evesham township, Burlington county, in the state of New-Jersey. The Mill-house is large and roomy, two stories high, and calculated for carrying on the Merchants business, being about two miles from the Friends meeting-house, and seven from Lamberton, where grain of all kinds can be transported to and from Philadelphia by water, at a low rate. The mill will be sold altogether, or one half only, as may best suit the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM SHART, and JONATHAN OLIPHANT, on the premises. §

Philadelphia, August 22, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in Second-street, on Saturday, the 3d day of September next, at seven o'clock in the evening, A lot or piece of ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of Market (or High-street) between Ninth and Tenth-streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Market or High-street aforesaid, about 132 feet, and in length or depth 306 feet to Filbert-street; subject to a yearly rent-charge of

Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of Joseph Wharton, by

JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, August 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Testatem Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Peter Miller innkeeper, in upper Hanover township, on Monday, the 12th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract, piece or parcel of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by Lands of Peter Herlacker and others, containing 13 acres, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the estate of Henry Bitting, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Norristown, Montgomery county, August 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John M'Coy, in Cheltenham township, on Saturday the 17th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a fourth part of 64 acres of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by Lands of Anthony Williams, Conrad Bear, and others, also Horses, Cows, Waggon and Gears, Houshold and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the said John M'Coy, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," the owners or workers of stills are required, within three days before they begin for the first time to distil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the nearest Office of Inspection, of their stills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors distilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this respect more easy to the owners, &c. of stills, certain persons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whose names and residences are subjoined, are appointed for the sole purpose of receiving such entry, which they are afterwards to transmit to the subscriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the said act, for the said counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*, }
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumstead*, } Bucks county.
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield* }
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*, }
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriston*, } Montgomery
JACOB BARR, *Pottsgrove*, } county.
JACOB SEVER, *Sumerytown*, } 6w

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and interest, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, at the two last Elections, induces me to solicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the ensuing Election; assuring you that no exertions shall be wanting to merit the trust reposed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble Servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, August 12th, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN.

ENCOURAGED by the favours received from you, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the two last elections, I am induced to sollicit a continuance of your favour at the ensuing election, in voting me to that Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged,

By your Friend and humble Servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, August 10, 1791.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the night of the 15th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Richland township, Bucks county, a brown bay horse, four years old, about fifteen hands, high, trots and paces, has no mark except a few white hairs in his forehead, his left shoulder has been hurt by the collar near the breast. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, or, if stolen, Ten Dollars for the horse and thief.

JESSE FOULKE.

8th Month 21st, 1791. §

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the estate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this state, deceased.

A Three story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above to the east, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforesaid, on which is erected a Frame House.

Four Lots of Ground, situate on the east side of Seventh, near Market-street, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on these lots are erected, a two story Frame House, and a Brick Stable, with stalls for 34 horses.

This property will be sold together or separate, as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforesaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this state.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, August 5. tf

For SALE,

TWO valuable PLANTATIONS and tracts of LAND, contiguous to each other, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Egg-Harbour, about twelve miles and an half from Cooper's ferry, in Gloucester county, state of New-Jersey.

One of said tracts contains 110 acres, on which are erected a good frame house and barn, a fine orchard of fruit trees, with a variety of peaches, pears, cherries, &c. and a well of excellent water before the house. There are about 15 or 20 acres of meadow in this tract, adjacent to Cooper's creek, and sufficient wood-land for firing.

The other of said tracts contains 50 acres, whereon are erected a two story frame messuage and kitchen, barn, stables, sheds, &c. being an old accustomed tavern, well known by the name of Harker's or Cooper's tavern, has a pump of very good water before the door. This tract has an excellent orchard thereon, is about one half improved and under fence, whereof six acres are meadow, and ten acres more may be made.

The whole premises are in very good repair, and under a cedar fence; the situation is healthy and pleasant, in the vicinity of several saw and grist mills, and public landings: The tavern house is perhaps as good a situation for that business as any in the state, being on the high road much frequented by travellers and others, and has been greatly approved of and warmly recommended by several gentlemen of Philadelphia, who have viewed the premises. They will be sold separate, or together, as may best suit the purchaser.

The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Further particulars may be learnt, by applying to *John Aborn*, at the mouth of Raccoon creek, on the Delaware, or to *Ziba Kellum*, at the Northern-Liberty ferry, in Callowhill street.

WHEREAS a certain Britain Estell, of Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, fraudulently and illegally obtained a Note from me the subscriber, in Plumstead township, county and state aforesaid, bearing date the 27th day of July last, for the payment of Five Pounds, and being determined not to pay the same, both from equitable and legal principles; therefore I do hereby advise and forewarn all and every person and persons not to take an assignment upon the said note, or accept it for any valuable consideration. Given under my hand this 5th day of August, 1791. ‖ EDWARD MOORE.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the subscribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment against William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield township, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, an absconded debtor, at the suit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all persons having any demands against the said Morgan, as well as those indebted to him, to attend at the house of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforesaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of said Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN, }
SAMUEL YARDLEY, } Auditors.
JACOB JANNEY, }

Newtown, August 6, 1791. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, 6 miles from Philadelphia, on the Hartford or Haverford road, a red and white COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABEL JEANES.

Philadelphia, August 16th, 1791. ‖

Lately Published, and now Selling,
At W. and D. HALL's Book-store,
IN MARKET-STREET,

The Book of COMMON PRAYER,

and Administration of the SACRAMENTS, and other RITES and CEREMONIES of the CHURCH, according to the Use of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA: together with THE PSALTER, or PSALMS of DAVID.

DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the Seventh Day of August, in the Fifteenth Year of the Independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM HALL, *of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the Words following, to wit:*——"*The Book of Common Prayer, "and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cere-"monies of the Church, according to the Use of the Protestant Epis-"copal Church in the United States of America: together with the "Psalter, or Psalms of David.*"——*In Conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States of America, entituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned.*"

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.*

Chocolate *and* Mustard,

Manufactured and sold, wholesale or retail, by

CHRISTIAN HAHN,

At his house, No. 104, North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He gives the highest price for Mustard-seed.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living near the Head of Elk, Cœcil county, Maryland, on the night of the 29th of the last month, two GELDINGS, the one a bright bay, five years old last spring, about 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, his right knee somewhat larger than the other, trots and canters well, and will pace when held pretty hard, light made and low in flesh; the other a sorrel, seven years old, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, his left fore and off hind feet white, paces, trots and canters well, both his fore legs are splinted, though the left one the most, moves wide behind. Any person securing the said horses, so that the owners may get them again, shall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or for either of said horses SIX DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges allowed.

JOHN RICKETTS, jun.
PEREGRINE BRISCOE.

10th August, 1791. ‡

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE President of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the commissioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to sell, at vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON, }
DAVID STEWART, } Commissioners.
DANIEL CARROLL, }

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a brown MARE, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 8, 1791. ¶ LLOYD JONES.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth-streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

‡ eow.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) sailed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail, in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through stress of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West-India Island, disposing of the cargo, and imbezzling the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, and reports, that on absconding, he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above Dennis to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will deliver him up to any goaler in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, so that we may have him prosecuted as the law directs: and in case a recovery of property ensues, we offer the reward of Two Hundred Dollars.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, Jun.
(For self, and others concerned in said shipment.)

Philadelphia, August 8, 1791.

☞ The different printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the south-east corner of Second and Market-streets, at No. 52,

HAS FOR SALE, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Carpets and Carpeting,

ALSO

A General Assortment of other Goods as usual. †

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3198.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1791.

NEW-YORK.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Yesterday arrived the Ship Hope, Capt. Service, in 50 days from London.--By this arrival we have received papers from London to the 20th of July, from which the following important ARTICLES are copied.

LONDON, July 14.

Accounts received on Tuesday night from Berlin assert, that on the 18th of June Count Osterman, the Russian Vice Chancellor, explicitly and formally declared to the British and Prussian Envoys at the court of Petersburgh, by the express order of the Empress, That her Imperial Majesty remained unalterably determined not to listen to any terms of peace short of those she originally proposed in the course of the last year, viz. that she should retain possession for ever of Oczakow and its district, from the Bog to the Niester.

The breaking up of the Congress at Szistove on the 8th of the same month, it is said, was owing to the conduct of Baron Herbert and Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiaries, who brought forward a new claim, on the part of their Sovereign, to certain Turkish provinces there specified, as the price of a definitive peace, and the renewal of the armistice.---This claim the Turkish ministers peremptorily rejected, as being a direct infraction of the treaty of Reichenbach.

July 15. In the mail of yesterday mention is made, that Lieut. Genetal Kutusow had crossed the Danube with a division of the Russian army, and on the 15th of June, near Babada, had attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks and Tartars, under the command of Chaw Bachty Gherey and the Seraskier Achmed Pacha, three other Bashaws, and five Tartarian Sultans.

The exchange between London and Paris is now at 27 per cent.

The French nobility in this country are in high spirits on the turn of affairs in France, which they deem favorable to the royal cause, and they every where express the most certain hopes, that the counter revolution will be successful.

Eight hundred French officers have offered to enlist as volunteers in the counter revolution army.

The large purchase of horses for the counter revolutionists has raised the price of that animal to an excessive degree.

A Jew of the name of Coula has contracted to furnish uniforms for 15,000 men, including 3000 hussars.

Yesterday the Revolution Society dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to celebrate the Anniversary of the French Revolution.

Lord Stanhope having thought proper to decline the chair, Mr. Rous undertook that arduous office.---A number of toasts were drank, suited to the occasion.

Yesterday a number of idle people assembled at the front of Newgate, and with many threats demanded the liberation of Lord George Gordon, that he might participate with his worthy brethren in the celebration of the fourteenth of July.

The mob in a short time became so numerous, that it was deemed necessary to call in the assistance of the military. A body of soldiers were in consequence sent for; and on their arrival, the mob, who but an instant before threatened Newgate with destruction, immediately dispersed.

Similar proceedings in the neighbourhood of King's Bench Prison, rendered it necessary to send a guard thither.

JULY 19.

A Courier extraordinary, a confidential servant, arrived yesterday morning at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from his excellency the Earl of Eglin, containing the Emperor's determination respecting the Armistice between the Austrians and the Turks, which expired on the 11th June, and which the allied powers had engaged to guarantee; but we are sorry to add, that the Emperor now absolutely refuses to fulfil the Reichenbach convention, which will involve all the Continental powers and their allies in new, and, we fear, very embarrassing difficulties.

There was a report in town yesterday, stating generally, that a riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th July, in which the mob had burnt nearly the whole of one street.

We have too much reason to believe this to be true.

DISTURBANCES at BIRMINGHAM

JULY 17.

The populace of Birmingham, conceiving that a commemoration of French anarchy in this country was an insult to the Majesty of the constitution, and a design to disturb the general and enviable tranquility of the state, assembled on Thursday before Dadsley's Hotel, where about eighty persons were met for the purpose of celebrating the glorious 14th of July. We lament, however, that what certainly proceeded from so laudable a principle should end in consequences so unjustifiable; but their resentment being once warmed, soon became inflamed, and the influence communicated to certain religious conventicles, where they conceived an opposite, though not less inflammable spirit, originated.

By eight o'clock, upwards of two thousand persons were collected; their first act was to break all the windows of the hotel—they then proceeded to Dr. Priestly's new meeting house, which they shortly consumed—the old meeting house became next the object of their fury and shared the same fate. Irritated by one another against the Dissenters, they determined, (una voce) to destroy Dr. Priestly's dwelling-house at Fairhill, one mile from Birmingham. It accordingly was beset about midnight, and before ten o'clock the following morning was entirely demolished. We lament to hear his library and elaboratory, with all his philosophical apparatus, were consumed, as well as every other article in the house. The Doctor was apprised of their intentions in time to escape with his family to a house in the neighbourhood. On Friday morning nine persons were found dead in the streets, and several others have been dangerously wounded, by the falling of houses, &c. &c.

Many houses belonging to the principal dissenters, have been marked for destruction; and, unless the arrival of the military should put an end to the commotion, the consequences may prove fatal to the whole town. Trade is entirely at a stand, and every thing is in the greatest confusion.

Orders were on Saturday sent from the Secretary of State's office to the high Sheriff of the county of Warwick, to call forth immediately the *posse comitatis* of the county, to quell the commotions at Birmingham.

Lord Aylesford was very active in pacyfying the mob at Birmingham, and his endeavours were atttended with some success.

At York, Manchester, Derby, Bristol, and some other places where the Revolutionalists assembled on the 14th instant, the populace shewed strong inclination to rise, but were prevented by the precautions taken by the magistrates.

RIOTS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Friday Evening, July 15.

This day after the mob had compleated the destruction of Dr. Priestly's house and elaboratory, by fire, and also his garden, the Earl of Aylesford, and some other Gentlemen, led a great part of the rioters from Sparkbrook to Birmingham, in hopes of dispersing them, but without effect.

A great number, about one o'clock, assembled round the elegant mansion of Mr. John Ryland (formerly the residence of Mr. Baskerville, the celebrated printer,) which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expence. The most soothing means were adopted to make them desist—money was even offered them to induce them to retire, but to no purpose; for, first exhausting the contents of the cellar, they then set fire to the house and furniture. The conflagration was dreadful!

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the destruction of several other houses, about three o'clock in the afternoon, consternation and alarm seemed to have superseded all other sensations in the minds of the inhabitants; business was given over, and the shops were all shut up. The inhabitants were traversing the streets in crouds, not knowing what to do, and horror was visible in every countenance.

About half past three, the inhabitants were summoned by the bell-man to assemble in the New Church yard; two Magistrates attended in an adjacent room, and swore in several hundred constables, composed of every description of inhabitants, who marched away to disperse the rioters, who were beginning to attack the house of Mr. Hutton, paper-merchant, in High-street. This was easily effected, there being not more than half a dozen drunken wretches then assembled on the spot.

From thence they proceeded to disperse the grand body, who were employed in the destruction of Mr. Ryland's house.

On entering the walls which surrounded the house, then all in a blaze, a most dreadful conflict took place, in which it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded. The constables were attacked with such a shower of stones and brick-bats, as it was impossible to resist. The rioters then possessing themselves of some of the bludgeons, the constables were entirely defeated, many of them being much wounded; one person was killed, but of which party it is not yet known.

The mob being now victorious, and heated with liquor, every thing was to be dreaded.------Several attempts were yet made to amuse them, but in vain.---They now exacted money from the inhabitants, and at ten o'clock at night they began, and soon effected, the destruction of Mr. Hutton's house, in the High-street, plundering it of all its property.

From thence they proceeded to the seat of John Taylor, Esq; banker. There, 500l. were offered them to desist, but to no purpose, for they immediately sat fire to that beautiful mansion, which, together with its superb furniture, stables, offices, green-house, hot-house, &c. are reduced to a heap of ruins.

Saturday, July 16.

In the forenoon the following hand-bill was distributed:

Birmingham, July 16, 1791.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen!

It is earnestly requested, that every true friend to the Church of England, and to the Laws of his Country, will reflect how much a continuance of the present proceedings must injure that church and that king they are intended to support; and how highly unlawful is it to destroy the rights and properties of any of our neighbours. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular, are intreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, dispersing and returning peaceably to their trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to themselves and their cause, and to promote the peace, happiness, and prosperity of this great and flourishing town.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford	J. Charles
E. Finch	R. Spencer
Robert Lawley	H. Gresswold Lewis
Robert Lawley, Jun.	Charles Curtis
R. Moland	Spencer Madan
Edward Carver	W. Villers.
John Brooke	

Twelve at noon.

The hand-bill has not produced the salutary effects which were wished.

This moment Mr. Hutton's country-house, about two miles from Birmingham, is on fire. Universal despondency has taken place. People of all professions are moving their goods, some to places of private security, others to the country. Plunder is now the motive of the rioters. No *military force* is nearer than Derby, and nothing but *military force* can now suppress them.

Eight o'clock in the Evening.

The rioters are now demolishing the beautiful house of Mr. George Humphreys, and that of William Russel, Esq. a little further on in the Oxford road. The shops are still kept shut up, and no military are yet arrived—dreadful depredations are expected in the course of this night! The remains of several poor wretches who had got drunk, and were burnt to death in Mr. Ryland's cellar, have been dug out; one so much burnt, that he was recognized only by the buckle in one of his shoes; what could be collected of his remains have been just taken away in a basket. Another has been brought from the ruins of Doctor Priestley's house, who is supposed to have been killed by a fall of some of the buildings.

The people who demolished Mr. Humphrey's house laboured in as cool and orderly a manner as if they had been employed by the owner at so much per day.

Sunday, eleven o'clock in the Morning.

No military yet arrived. Last night the people of Birmingham were trembling spectators of the tremendous conflagration of Mosley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Esq. but in the occupation of Lady Carhampton.

Fortunately, Lady Carhampton, who is blind, was removed to a place of safety, by Sir Robert Lawley, who took her in his own carriage to Canwell.

About two this morning a most awful scene presented itself! four dreadful fires within a mile of each other! It is certain that the house of William Russel, Esq. and that of Mr. Hawks of Mosley have shared the fate of Mosley Hall.

One o'clock at noon.

Their savage impetuosity is not in the least abated; at Mosley Hall they are now killing ducks, geese, and turkeys, which, half broiled on the ruins of that once noble edifice, they devour with brutish ferocity.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening, the rioters assembled at King's Norton, near Birmingham, to the number of 7000. They destroyed a chapel and some houses belonging to the dissenters. The insurgents consist of mechanics of all descriptions, many of whom carry fire arms.

The incendiaries have formed themselves into two divisions: one to demolish the dissenters' houses in town, and the other those in the environs.

They have precluded all carriages from passing and repassing, unless the coachmen wear blue cockades. The mail coaches were not excepted.

On Saturday there was a total stagnation of business, and the shopkeepers were using every effort to secure their property.

The gaols have been broke open, and all the prisoners liberated.

Another express arrived in London last night, states, that between Sunday night and Monday morning, a party of the military had arrived; that notwithstanding their exertions to stop the disturbances, the rioters had made a very formidable opposition, and killed many; that numbers having been soldiers, and in the possession of fire arms, the troops had suffered a repulse; but that having received a considerable reinforcement, they were about to rally and to renew their attacks on the mal-contents, who were actuated by the greatest fury.

The letter adds, "The rioters are, if possible, more alarming than those experienced in London in the year 1780; and God only knows the consequences."

The following addreſs was circulated among the rio ers, without producing any good effect:

Birmingham, Sunday, July 17th, 1791.

Important Information to the FRIENDS of the CHURCH and KING.

Friends and Fellow Churchmen,

Being convinced you are unacquainted that thegreat loſſes which are ſuſtained by your burning and deſtroying of the houſes of ſo many individuals, will eventually fall upon the country at large, and not upon the perſons to whom they belonged: we feel it our duty to inform you, that the damages already done, upon the beſt computation that can be made, will amount to upwards of *One Hundred Thouſand Pounds*; the whole of which enormous ſum muſt be charged upon the reſpective pariſhes, and paid out of the rates:

We, therefore, as your friends, conjure you immediately to deſiſt from the deſtruction of any more houſes; otherwiſe the very proceedings which your zeal for ſhewing your attachment to the Church and King, will inevitably be the means of moſt ſeriouſly injuring innumerable families who are hearty ſupporters of government, and bring on an addition of taxes, which yourſelves, and the reſt of the friends of the Church, will for years feel a very grievous burthen.

This, we aſſure you, was the caſe in London, when there were ſo many houſes and public buildings deſtroyed in the year 1780, and you may rely upon it, will be ſo here on the preſent occaſion.

And we muſt obſerve to you, that any further violent proceeding will more offend your King and country, than ſerve the cauſe of him and Church.

Fellow Churchmen,

As you love your King, regard his laws, and reſtore peace.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford	J. Charles
E. Finch	B. Spencer
Robt. Lawley	H. Greſwold Lewis
Rob. Lawley, jun.	Charles Curtis
R. Moland	Spencer Madan
W. Digby	Ed. Palmer
Ed. Carver	W. Villers
John Brooke	W. Wallis Maſon

To put the public in poſſeſſion of every fact relative to this important buſineſs, we find ourſelves under the neceſſity of giving them that inflammatory and treaſonable handbill which was circulated by the Preſbyterian party on Wedneſday laſt, in the following words:

"*My Countrymen!*

"The ſecond year of Gallic Liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wiſhed that every enemy to civil and religious deſpotiſm would give his ſanction to the majeſtic common cauſe, by public celebration of the anniverſary.

"Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Baſtile, that high altar and caſtle of deſpotiſm, fell!

"Remember the enthuſiaſm, peculiar to the cauſe of Liberty, with which it was attacked!

"Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppreſſed, groaning under the weight of inſulted rights, to ſave the lives of the oppreſſors!

"Extinguiſh the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and ſent as a free-will offering to the National Aſſembly.

"But, is it poſſible to forget that your Parliament is venal; your Miniſter hypocritical; your Clergy legal oppreſſors; the reigning family extravagant; the crown of a great perſonage too weighty for the head that wears it; too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppreſſive; your repreſentatives a venal junto upon the ſacred rights of property, religion and freedom.

"But on the 14th of this month prove to the ſycophants of the day that you reverence the Olive Branch; that you will ſacrifice to public tranquility till the majority ſhall exclaim—

"The *peace of ſlavery* is worſe than the *War of Freedom!*—of the day let *Tyrants* beware!"

Can any man of honeſt principles—can any loyal ſubject—can even the boldeſt of our anti-miniſterial ſenators read this, without ſhuddering at the dreadful ſcene it was meant to realize? REBELLION is featured on its countenance—and REPUBLICANISM centered in its boſom. He who wiſhes to defend his property—he who loved the conſtitution under which that property flouriſhed—muſt no doubt have taken the alarm at ſo daring a libel againſt all that was dear to Engliſhmen.

The public however was determined, before they proceeded to violence, to have ſome further proof of the intention of thoſe Commemoration-Men. This hand-bill might be a forgery,—or might be an inſidious ſcheme to raiſe a mob for the purpoſe of plunder;—they therefore waited till they heard what was ſaid at table—how the political complexion of the company would manifeſt itſelf,—and whether any thing more than a mere ſcene of commemoration conviviality was intended.

They had indeed their ſuſpicions, and theſe ſuſpicions, after the firſt courſe, were realiſed, by the following toaſt being drank:

"DESTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT—AND THE KING's HEAD UPON A CHARGER."

The inhabitants, and they were almoſt to a man reſpectable houſe keepers and manufacturers, who waited outſide the Hotel to watch the motions of the revolutioniſts within, no ſooner was this treaſonable toaſt made known to them, than Loyalty ſwift as lightning ſhot through their minds, and a kind of electrical patriotiſm animated them to inſtant vengeance. They ruſhed into this conventicle of treaſon, and before the ſecond courſe was well laid upon the table, broke the windows and glaſſes, pelted and inſulted theſe modern reformers, and obliged them to ſeek for ſafety in an immediate flight.

What followed this is ſtated in the foregoing account.

The Birmingham Gazette, received by this day's poſt, ſays, "About five hours before this paper went to preſs, three troops of the 15th regiment of Dragoons reached this town from Nottingham.

July 20.

By the Coach of laſt night.

It gives us particular pleaſure to announce to the public, that peace is reſtored to Birmingham, the tumult having ſubſided on Sunday night in that town, from which the mob had gone in a large body towards Worceſterſhire early in the morning. It was believed that a party of them was gone in purſuit of Dr. Prieſtly.

A King's Meſſenger being diſpatched to Nottingham on Saturday, arrived there at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, with an order for Elliot's Light Horſe, who were quartered there, to go with all expedition to Birmingham. A detachment of about 90 immediarely ſet off, and got there at ten at night, covered with duſt and much fatigued. A Magiſtrate immediately attended, and the Riot Act was read. The troops then reſted for the night at the Swan inn, and in the morning took their route in purſuit of the rioters, for Worceſterſhire, where they were obliged to wait until a Magiſtrate of that county could be procured to read the Riot Act there, which was was ſhortly after done.

But the purſuit was fruitleſs, there were no rioters to be found—nor any intelligence had which way they bent their courſe. All ſeemed quiet, and the general idea was, that they had diſperſed, the principal purpoſes of their reſentment being accompliſhed.

The object of the body of colliers who came to Birmingham was certainly plunder. They went from houſe to houſe, begging money, and where they met with a refuſal they broke the windows. This the rioters diſclaimed, and the conſequence was, that theſe black looking auxiliaries were obliged to retreat.

The moment the Light Horſe arrived, there was much ſhouting in the town, and ſeveral houſes began to illuminate, but this was ſtopped very prudently, and all remained in perfect tranquility yeſterday morning.

In the courſe of Sunday ſeveral more houſes than thoſe mentioned in our laſt liſt, belonging to the Diſſenters, were pulled down, the particulars attending which we have not yet received. The meeting houſe at Ringwood was among the number.

Near 30 of the rioters were buried in Mr. Ryland's cellars, where they were regaling themſelves, when the walls of his houſe fell in, many of whom periſhed before they could be got out.

It is matter of aſtoniſhment, that with ſuch a ſudden phrenzy ſo much method ſhould attend. Riots are generally accompanied by a kind of fury and confuſion, that ſometimes knows no diſtinction of perſons, and that rejoices in the increaſe of its numbers. But in the preſent inſtance, a particular ſett of men, whoſe principles were inimical to the welfare of the conſtitution, were marked out as the objects of popular vengeance—and with ſuch regularity was this accompliſhed, that none others felt the evil effects of the tumult.

By a private letter from Birmingham, received yeſterday morning, we are informed, that Dr. Prieſtly only ſaved himſelf from the fury of the mob by half an hour's notice. That his plate had been previouſly ſent off to friend's houſe, and this and a private box of manuſcripts are all he has ſaved of his property.

The inſurgents of Birmingham had made a gridiron of immenſe ſize, which they brought to Dr. Prieſtly's houſe, where they ſaid they meant to broil an anti-conſtitutional philoſopher, by the blaze of his own writings, and light the fire with the *Rights of Man.*

PARIS, July 15.

DISCUSSION RELATIVE TO THE KING.

The great queſtion now before the National Aſſembly will, it is expected, be productive of the moſt ſerious conſequences.

The fermentation is, at this moment, beyond all the powers of language.

The fraternal ſocieties, of both ſexes, have diſperſed and poſted up bills, tending to inflame the minds of the people, and calling upon them to reſume the power which the National Aſſembly, acting in concert with the ſeven committees, have moſt wickedly and treacherouſly propoſed to abandon.

The language of thoſe bills abounds with flames and daggers. In them, a liſt of near 180 members of the National Aſſembly are denounced, for intending to betray the rights of the people, by refuſing their conſent to have the King tried, and expreſſing their abhorrence of a Republican form of government.

In this liſt are included the moſt reſpectable members of the Aſſembly, ſuch as Meſſrs. Monteſquieu, Alexander Lameth, Charles Lameth, De La Fayette, the Abbe Syxes, La Rochefoucault, D'Andre, Barnave, Duport, De Beautmetz, the Abbe Maury, De Foucault, De Clermont, Freteau, Duport, Bailly, &c. &c.

Thoſe gentlemen are accuſed of having received bribes from the Civil Liſt; of wiſhing to perpetuate it for their own emolument, and of having formed a coalition in the very boſom of the Aſſembly, for the purpoſe of violating the rights of the people, and of acting contrary to juſtice, and to the dictates of immutable truth.

The authors of the above bills conclude, by declaring they wait, in awful ſuſpence, and in the altitude of a free, proud and great nation, the reſult of theſe dreaded combinations againſt the rights of the people.

EXPECTED TUMULT.

In the evening, there was every appearance that a tumult, threatening to be dreadful in its conſequences, was on the point of breaking out.

The Republicans wiſh to gain ſtrength by delaying to decide the queſtion relative to the deſtiny of the King. People of moderation are, on the contrary, reſolved to come to a ſpeedy deciſion on this ſubject, and by that means prevent the calamities with which the kingdom ſeems to be threatened.

In the mean time, the following articles have been already propoſed and decreed in the Aſſembly; but ſubject to a reviſal.

1. Every King, who ſhall put himſelf at the head of a hoſtile army, ſhall be held to have abdicated the Royalty.

2. Every King, who, after taking the oath to the Conſtitution, ſhall retract it, ſhall be held to have abdicated.

3. Every King, who ſhall abdicate, ſhall be conſidered as a ſimple citizen. He ſhall be open to accuſation in the ordinary way, for his particular acts.

4. Every King who ſhall have conſpired againſt the Conſtitution, by carrying on a direct and criminal correſpondence with the enemies of the nation, ſhall be held to have abdicated.

Theſe propoſitions were carried by a great majority.

The firſt article of the decree propoſed by the committees reſpecting M. Bouille, was then put and carried.

M. Robertſpeire moved, that Monſieur, the King's brother, whoſe guilt was obvious, ſhould be included in the proſecution. If the Aſſembly refuſed to do this, he ſhould think himſelf bound, for the honour of the nation, to proteſt againſt their decrees.

This doctrine, ſaid M. Chambroud, is deteſtable. It attacks the liberty of individuals, for the ſecurity of which no citizen can be accuſed, but on proofs.

The Aſſembly proceeded on the decree propoſed by the Committees, and paſſed the other articles.

The King and Queen continue as cloſely confined as ever. It is not likely that the former will be reſtored to the executive power for the preſent, although the Committees of the Aſſembly have declared his perſon inviolable. The Queen's name has never once been mentioned.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 10

The following note from M. De Florida Blanca to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador at Paris, written in the name of his Catholic Majeſty, was officially communicated to the Aſſembly.

"The retreat of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty from Paris, his intentions, his complaints, could not originate from any other cauſe than the hopes of freeing himſelf and the royal family from the outrages of the people.

"It may eaſily be proved that the preſent Aſſembly, and the municipality had not the power to ſtop, or to puniſh them for endeavoring to repair to a place of ſecurity, where the Monarch might form deliberations with the true and lawful Repreſentatives of the nation, acting in full freedom. Of this privilege it is too evident that his Majeſty has hitherto been deprived.

"On theſe accounts, his Moſt Catholic Majeſty, as the firm ally of France, as a near relative and friend of his Chriſtian Majeſty, and as poſſeſſing a kingdom contiguous to his dominions, takes the deepeſt intereſt in the happineſs and tranquility of the French Nation. He is ſo far from wiſhing to diſturb them, that he conjures and exhorts the French to reflect on the inſults which their Sovereign has experienced, and which were the cauſes of the ſteps which he found himſelf obliged to take. He warns them to reſpect the high dignity of his ſacred perſon, and to maintain and defend the prerogatives of their Sovereign and the immunities of the Royal Family.

"The French Nation may reſt aſſured, that ſo long as they fulfil theſe duties (and his Majeſty hopes they will always fulfil them) they will find the King always ready to manifeſt towards them, the ſame ſentiments of friendſhip and regard which he has ever ſhewn them:—and which are much better ſuited with their ſituation than any other meaſures."

The Aſſembly was reſolved to obſerve the moſt profound ſilence, after the reading of theſe papers; and the only notice which they reſolved to take of them, was to order the military committee to take proper precautions that the frontiers may be in a ſtate of defence.

At length M. de St. Etienne obſerved, that as the intention of the Spaniſh Miniſter was that theſe papers ſhould be communicated to the Aſſembly, it was highly proper to return an anſwer, and that this anſwer ſhould be given in a ſolemn manner, as follows—"that as the French nation does not intend to meddle with the affairs of foreign powers, ſo foreign powers have no buſineſs to meddle with the affairs of the French nation."

This opinion was highly applauded, and adopted.

JULY 14.

Report of the ſeven committees, and beginning of the debate on the fate of the King.

The debate began, by M. Muguet reading the report of the ſeven united committees, the diplomatic, military and conſtitutional committees; and thoſe of reverſion, of criminal juriſprudence, of reports, and of enquiries.

The objects of this report were, firſt, the fact, the circumſtances, and mode of the eſcape, the perſons concerned in it, and the motives; ſecondly, to ſtate their opinion concerning the manner in which the Aſſembly ought, according to the laws of the conſtitution, conduct themſelves towards the King; and, thirdly, how the ſeveral perſons concerned in the eſcape of the King ought to be treated.

With regard to the fact, the report contained but few material circumſtances that were not known before: We ſhall, however, mention them.

It appears, that on the 11th of June, nine days before the eſcape, the Queen went into the apartment of Madame Derochereuil, which joined that of M. Villequier, and ſignified that ſhe wanted that apartment for one of her women. The King at the ſame time went into the antichamber of M. Villequier, and aſked for the key of a door that communicated with Madame Derochereuil's apartments, as well as one of a little ſtaircaſe, by which M. Derochereuil uſed to enter her apartments, and which gave an egreſs to the royal fugitives out of their own palace. On the night of the flight, the ceremony of the coucher for the royal infants was ordered as uſual. But at half paſt eleven, the Queen went to Madame Brunier's room, and ordered her to dreſs the Princeſs Royal: The ſame order was given to the perſon who had the care of the Dauphin: the two children and their governeſſes were then led to a carriage waiting for them in a court of the Palace, called Le Courdes Princes, and which took them to the quay, where the King and Queen, and Madame Elizabeth had arrived before on foot: here the two parties took carriage, but did not begin to travel poſt till they arrived at Bondy. The report ſays nothing of thoſe who furniſhed the carriages, nor of the manner of eſcape of Monſieur, the King's brother.

Moſt of the circumſtances that happened at Varennes, where the king was ſtopt, are well known. It is alſo known that M. Bouille, as ſoon as he learned the accident of the king's arreſt, prepared his regiment, the Royal Allemand, to ſupport the king's progreſs by force.—But there is one material circumſtance in the king's behaviour, that the public was not acquainted with. While in the houſe of the procureur of Varenhes, he ſaid to thoſe about him, who repreſented the neceſſity of his return to Paris, "I am your king. Placed in the capital amidſt bayonets and poinards, I fly to the provinces to ſeek that peace and tranquility which all of you enjoy there. I cannot remain at Paris, but at the riſk of my life. I and my family ſhall die if we remain there."

He perſiſted long in his purpoſe of going on to Montmedy, and deſired that the National Guards ſhould conduct him there; but at length, finding he could not prevail, he ſent orders to Bouille not to attempt any thing in his favour.

After the detail of facts (which laſted two hours) the report went to the examination of three great queſtions: whether the king could conſtitutionally be put to his trial? whether his flight be a crime againſt the conſtitution? and laſtly, whether any accuſation will ſtand againſt thoſe who have been aiding and abetting in the flight?

In treating the two firſt of theſe points, the principles of the conſtitution are developed with clearneſs and preciſion; and as it is the interpretation of the moſt diſtinguiſhed member of the legiſlature itſelf, it would be inexcuſable in us not to give our readers the principal arguments made uſe of.

When you met, ſaid M. Muguet, to give a conſtitution to your country, you examined what form was beſt, and you determined that monarchy was beſt for the good and the proſperity of the ſtate. It is for the nation, and not for the king, that you have decreed a

monarchical government and a hereditary throne, and you have eſtabliſhed a government, the energy of which cannot ſuffer by the incapacity of a king. It is not for the monarch, nor by a political idolatry, that inviolability is beſtowed upon him, but to arm him with neceſſary power. The functions of a king are inſeparable from his perſon—he is not a citizen, but he is a power by himſelf. If this power be not independent, it will be deſtroyed by that on which it depends: for example, if it depends upon the Legiſlative body, that body, by continually confining its action, will wholly uſurp its rights.

This inviolability of perſon is moderated in its effects by the reſponſibility of its agents. If the King perſonally acts, the law ſuppoſes that he has received advice, and it is againſt his counſellors, and not againſt the perſon of the King, that accuſation is directed. Without inviolability, the King may be dragged before the tribunals for the actions that are not criminal; by which proceedure truth would not be found, and the dignity of the executive power would be continually wounded.

The next queſtion is, whether his eſcape is a crime againſt the ſtate?

Your own decrees are to decide this queſtion.

The third article of the decree of the 28th of March ſays, "The King ought to keep his reſidence within twenty leagues at the fartheſt of the National Aſſembly."

The fourth article ſays, "If the King ſhould go out of the kingdom, and if, after having been invited back by a proclamation of the legiſlative body, he ſhould not return to France, he ſhall be eſteemed to have abdicated the throne."

Now, if the King had arrived at Montmedi, and remained there, you ought to have repreſented to him, that he was at more than twenty leagues from the National Aſſembly; and had he paſſed the frontiers, you would then have made the proclamation according to the fourth article. Doubtleſs, you have not foreſeen and provided for all poſſible caſes in which the crown may be forfeited, and new laws may be made; but they are not made.

Doubtleſs, the King ought not to arm the public opinion againſt the Aſſembly, and expoſe himſelf to become the inſtrument of the firſt factious man that ſhould get poſſeſſion of his perſon.

The King ought not to ſeparate himſelf from you. But the queſtion is, has he infringed the conſtitution? Has he committed a ſtate crime?

With regard to the declaration which the King left behind him, without examining whether it was legally addreſſed to you, or can formally become an object of your deliberation, let us conſider it in ſubſtance. By the diſcuſſion the King makes in it of the conſtitution, Does he renounce the authority which is given him in it?—No—Beſides, the conſtitution was not compleated; thoſe partial acceptations againſt which he proteſts, were not neceſſary to the *Corps Conſtituant*. The Aſſembly has never confounded theſe partial acts with the acceptation of the conſtitutional act. When it ſhall be preſented to the King, then will be the time that the King is free to refuſe the Conſtitution; if he accepts it, he will be bound by it invariably.

Thus it appears, *That there is no crime committed againſt the Conſtitution by the King; and if there was, ſtill the King's inviolability would not permit him to be tried.*

After this analyſis of the important point concerning the King's amenability before any tribunal, it is not at all intereſting to dwell upon the proofs which the reporters brought of the culpability of thoſe who were aiding and abetting to the king's eſcape.

The intention of raiſing a civil war was clearly proved, and the report was terminated, by propoſing the following decree:

"The National Aſſembly having heard the opinion of the military, diplomatic, &c. &c. Committees, by which it appears, that Louis-Francois-Amour Bouille had contrived a plot for overturning the conſtitution; that he had in conſequence thereof endeavoured to form a party in the kingdom; that he had executed orders not *counterſigned*; that he had ſolicited the neighbouring powers to take up arms againſt France, &c.

"Reſolved, That there is juſt cauſe for a criminal proſecution againſt the ſaid Bouille, his aiders, abettors, &c.

"And alſo againſt M. M. Heimann, Klinglid, D'Orffiſe, Defoteaux, Vauglas, Damas, Chieſeul, Stanville, Dandrouin, Valcour, Demandel, Manaſſin, Talon, Bouille, jun. Ferſen, Maldent, Valory, and Dumoutier.

"Such of the above perſons as are, or may hereafter be arreſted, are to be carried to the priſons of Orleans.

"M. M. Floriac, Remney, Lacour, Jonville, Debridge, and Madame Tourzell, ſhall remain under arreſt.

"And Mad. Brunier and Neuville, waiting women to the Dauphin, ſhall be ſet at liberty."

The Aſſembly in cloſing the diſcuſſion, put a negative upon all motions of adjournment.

M. Peythion then called their attention to the propoſals of the Committees. He recounted the execrable attempt of Louis XVI. in ſpite of his promiſes and oaths. He ſet forth the fatal conſequences which might have reſulted, and the danger to which the Conſtitution was expoſed by the perfidy of one individual. He maintained that the inviolability of Kings does not exempt them from reſponſibility to the nation, over whom they are placed, when they are guilty of prevarications of ſuch ſerious conſequence, and he ended with concluding, that Louis XVI. ſhould be judged either by the National Aſſembly or by a particular Convention.

The further diſcuſſion was deferred till the following day.

PITTSBURGH, Auguſt 27.

On Tueſday laſt, the rear diviſion of troops at this place, amounting to two hundred and ſixty men, embarked under the command of Captain Phelon, and immediately proceeded down the river for head-quarters—the fleet compoſed of 12 boats, and rowed with two ſetts of oars, moved with celerity, and preſerving equal given diſtances made a handſome appearance.

General Butler and Col. Hodgdon, the Quarter-Maſter General, follow the troops this day.

The guards in this town are now mounted from a detachment of militia lying on the oppoſite Allegheney ſhore.

We hear that a company of the ſecond U. S. regiment, under the command of Captain Newman, is expected in town to-morrow.

We are informed by a perſon immediately from Fort Waſhington, that the party of men from Kentucky, under the command of Col. Harriſon, had returned from their expedition againſt the Indians living on the Scioto; the particulars he is not informed of, but underſtood they had been ſucceſsful.

We are further informed, that another party ſtarted on the return of Col. Harriſon.

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, dated the 2d of Auguſt, 1791, to a gentleman on the Mohawk River.

"We have ſome reaſon to hope, that Colonel Simcoe, our propoſed Governor, may come to this country by the way of your ſea-ports, authoriſed to ſettle with Congreſs the doubtful line of diviſion—which muſt be a pleaſant thing to both countries. Capt. Joſeph Brandt, after having attended for ſome time the Councils of the Weſtern Indians at the Miami River, ſet off a few days ago for Quebec, attended with ſeveral of the chiefs from that quarter; as they avowedly go to aſk Lord Dorcheſter's advice, and as we well know his and government's ſtrong deſire for peace, we would gladly hope that it may be the means of bringing on an accommodation: much will depend on the moderation of your ſide——you have ſtrength and power, I doubt not, to drive them to the laſt extremities: but when you conſider, that moſt aſſuredly their next reſource will be to accept the ſtrong offers and preſſing inſtances of the Spaniards, to ſettle on their ſide, and that the only motive for theſe offers is, to form a barrier between you and them, which, by reſtraining your frontier ſettlement, will keep you at a diſtance from them, of which they are ſo jealous. When you conſider the preſent animoſity of the Indians, aggravated by the loſs of their lands, and every thing dear to them, policy and humanity will dictate an accommodation on reaſonable terms, as preferable to the greateſt ſucceſs, which may probably entail a cruel predatory war on the defenceleſs ſettlements of your weſtern boundaries for many years."

Died, at Lanſingburg, on the 1ſt inſt. aged 34 years, deſervedly and univerſally regretted by a moſt extenſive acquaintance, Mr. HUGH BOYLE, late of this city, merchant. Altho' the too-general proſtitution of newſpaper eulogiums on the dead, juſtly renders poſthumous characters ſubject to ſuſpicion; yet, when ſuch men are ſnatched from Society, the loſs ought not to be paſſed over in ſilence: it were ingratitude not to pay the merited tribute of applauſe. The limits of a newſpaper paragraph are too confined to enter into a detail, every line of which would ſhow forth departed worth, in ſuch colours, as to excite the ſympathy even of enemies—if enemies ſuch a man had. Let it therefore ſuffice to ſay, in general terms, that perhaps never was human breaſt animated with a more friendly, benevolent, or affectionate heart. To oblige or ſerve any man who could lay claim to his friendſhip, his endeavours were equally ardent, as if his own neareſt and deareſt intereſts were at ſtake. Charity was a moſt conſpicuous trait in his character. And his exertions, as a member of the Hibernian Society, in relieving the diſtreſſed, and protecting the oppreſſed and injured, are too recent and too well known, to need repetition—and have called forth, in his favour, before his Creator, the prevailing influence of the prayers of the "widow and the fatherleſs." To his honor be it recorded, that he made many efforts to effect the eſtabliſhment of a ſociety on the ſame plan, ſeveral years before the preſent one was organized. But owing to a concurrence of unfavourable circumſtances, his endeavours were at that time fruitleſs. In head Nature was equally bountiful to him as in heart. He had a clear maſculine underſtanding and ſound judgment. In addition to theſe eſtimable ablities, he poſſeſſed an inexhauſtible fund of innocent merriment and good humour, which

——"for the poor renown of being ſmart,
'A ſting ne'er planted in a brother's heart."

From every ſocial circle which he entered, this agreeable part of his character baniſhed gloomy melancholy. Let the numerous friends of this exalted man, who, with the writer of this ſketch, are bereft of an invaluable friend, bear teſtimony, that rigid, inexorable TRUTH preſided, while FRIENDSHIP has been delineating the outlines of the character of a man, who was truly, in the fulleſt ſenſe of the words,

"The nobleſt work of God."

Let each of us prepare to follow him in the inevitable path. A few weeks ago, when he left this city, in all the vigour of health, and with all the ambitious plans of advancement, that a ſpirit of enterprize could ſuggeſt to a commercial man, probably, as little as any of us, did he look forward to ſuch a premature diſſolution as has hurried him away. As to all earthly concerns, he is now no more. A month, a week, perhaps even a day, may cut off the moſt healthy of us. Let us, therefore, by equal exertions in the cauſe of ſociety, which is truly "the cauſe of God," endeavour to render ourſelves equally worthy of appearing before the Lord of all."

What now avails thy mirth and glee,—
And what thy kind, endearing ſmile!
Theſe could not cauſe ſtern Death to flee—
Nor all thy worth his pow'r beguile.

Thou'rt gone, bleſt ſhade, from ſcenes of care
To realms of bliſs and love divine—
Thy ſignal virtues' mete to ſhare,
Where thy Creator's glories ſhine.

A DISTRICT MEETING.

AT two o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 1ſt of October, the people of Cheſter and Montgomery counties are requeſted to meet, at the houſe of Caſper Fawnſtock, the Warren tavern, in Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter county, for the purpoſe of agreeing upon a ſuitable perſon to be choſen at the enſuing election as their Repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States.

September 12, 1791.

LOW PRICED WOOLENS

A neat aſſortment juſt received by the Polly, French, from Hull, and for ſale at No. 48 ſouth Front-ſtreet, by

William & John Sitgreaves.

Striped and Roſe blankets, Point do. Rugs, fine and coarſe Cloths, Plains, Hunters, Duffils, Coatings, Strouds, Kendal cottons, &c. With a variety of other merchandize ſuited to the Seaſon, alſo Pewter, Tin, Window glaſs, Crowley Steel, and Card Wire.

They expect by the next arrivals from London, and Liverpool, a more extenſive ſupply of Fall goods tf

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the 13th day of October next, on the premiſes, in purſuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, in and for Montgomery county,

A Certain Tract of Land, in Norriton townſhip, one mile from the town of Norris, containing one hundred acres of land, late the eſtate of William Coulſton. There are a good two ſtory ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, milk houſe, ſtill houſe, and other out houſes, twelve acres of excellent watered meadow, upwards of thirty acres of good woodland, and the remainder good plowland, under good fence.

This farm is well accommodated with ſeveral never-failing ſprings of excellent water, and with juſtice may be ſaid to be equal, if not ſuperior, to any other farm of its ſize in the neighbourhood. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſwine, a waggon, plow, harrow, geers,- -farming utenſils, and houſehold furniture. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

EVE COULSTON, Adminiſtratrix,
EZEKIEL RHOADES, Adminiſtrator.

Montgomery county, September 14th, 1791.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, in Second-ſtreet, on Saturday, the 24th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, A lot or piece of ground, ſituate, lying and being on the north ſide of Market (or High-ſtreet) between Ninth and Tenth-ſtreets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Market or High-ſtreet aforeſaid, about 132 feet, and in length or depth 306 feet to Filbert-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly rent-charge of .

Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the property of Joſeph Wharton, Eſquire, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, ſituate in Marple townſhip, late in the county of Cheſter, but now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres. On this place are, a ſtone houſe and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn, ſtabling, and other out houſes. There are about 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 4 or 6 more can be made, about 60 acres of woodland, well timbered, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the reſt good arable land. There is an excellent ſtream of water runs through this place, which has never yet failed in the drieſt ſeaſons; and the ſituation of the ground favours the erection of a mill upon it, with a fall of upwards of twenty feet. A good title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to Samuel Vanleer, the proprietor, at Reading Furnace, in Eaſt-Nantmill, Cheſter county, Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, in Eighth ſtreet, or Peter Thomſon, Conveyancer, No. 34, Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. The above farm has water in every field, and adjoins the farm late of Doctor Bernhard Vanleer, deceaſed.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, deceaſed, being about ſeven miles from the city, and one mile and a half from a public landing on the river Delaware; conſiſting of two hundred acres of land, whereof twenty-five acres is meadow, in good order, twenty-five acres of wood, the remainder arable. On the premiſes are a comfortable ſtone dwelling houſe, convenient kitchen and cellars, a well of water near the door, ſtone ſtables and ſpring houſe, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. The whole farm is plentifully ſupplied with water, which renders it convenient for improvement. For terms apply to Samuel Garrigues, No. 31, Callowhill-ſtreet, or

ISAIAH WORRAL, and
JOHN SHALLCROSS, } Executors.

*** All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Stephen Carpenter, deceaſed, are requeſted to render the ſame; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are required to make immediate payment to the executors.

September 13th, 1791.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, ſlender made, and about 6 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up ſaid Sluſſer ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges. JACOB GONGAWARE,

June 22, 1791. Conſtable.

IN purſuance of the laſt Will and Teſtament of BENJAMIN ABRAHAM, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the 31 day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes, a VALUABLE PLANTATION in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 215 acres, with allowance, whereon are a ſtone houſe, log barn, ſpring-houſe, and a good-bearing orchard. The place is well watered and timbered. The terms of ſale will be made known on ſaid day, by

Sept. 6, 1791. WILLIAM JAMES, and JAMES DONWOODEE, } Executors.

THREE POUNDS, Reward,

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, 3 miles below Lancaſter, on the great road to Philadelphia, a light brown Mare, 3 years old laſt Spring, 14 hands high, has two white feet, a long tail intermixed with white hair, a ſtar on her forehead, and a piece cut out of her mane in the middle about nine inches long, but the thief may probably cut the whole, ſhe is about 3 quarter blooded, of the Engliſh breed, trots and canters well, but is not right broke yet, and has one pair of new ſhoes on before. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to Abraham Witmer's, near the Conеſtogo bridge, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by HENRY WITMER.

September 1ſt, 1791.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 23d inſtant, out of the fields of the ſubſcriber, in Douglaſs townſhip, Berks county, a dark bay Horſe, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, goes a long pace, has no marks nor white hair. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, with the thief, ſo that the owner may get the Horſe again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or three pounds for the Horſe only, with reaſonable charges, paid by PHILIP LIEBENGUTH.

Auguſt 29th, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Dock-ſtreet, No. 59, on Sunday, the 11th inſtant, an indented Indian Mulatto boy, named ISRAEL TOLMAN, whoſe father was a white man and mother an Indian, by profeſſion a chimney-ſweeper, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, hollow face, black ſhort hair hangs about his neck, with brown eyes, and he is very ſlender made; had on when he went away, an old calico coat, corduroy breeches, old hat and ſhoes---but it is expected he will change his clothes; he formerly lived with Col. Ray and Mr. Samuel Turman, at Monmouth, in Jerſey; he was born in Allen-Town, is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much in the Jerſeys. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1791.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid harbouring or employing him, at their peril.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE Preſident of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in purſuance of the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing the temporary and permanent ſeat of government of the United States, the commiſſioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to ſell, at vendue, a number of lots in the beſt ſituations in the Federal City. A depoſit of 8 per cent. will be required; the reſidue to be ſecured on bonds, with ſecurity, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commiſſioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state, the honorable Edward Shippen, Esq; Doctor of Laws, and the honorable Jasper Yeates, Esq; Justices of the said Courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the nineteenth day of August last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September instant.

Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables, within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions and Examinations, and other their Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done: Also that all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then will be in the Gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as it shall be just.

Dated at West-Chester, the second Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the sixteenth year of American Independence.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD save the Commonwealth!

West-Chester, Chester county, September 2d, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for the district composed of the counties of Chester and Montgomery, of a person to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States for two years, shall be held by the citizens of this state, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the same places respectively, in the same manner, and under the care and regulation of the same officers, as, in and by the several Acts of Assembly for the regulation of the general election of this state, is provided.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,

BETWEEN the hours of one and four in the Afternoon of the 10th day of October next, at the Spread-Eagle Inn, on Lancaster road, about ninety-six acres of Land, more or less, situate on the north side of the Gulf road, Trediffrin township. Any person desirous of being more particularly informed of the situation, &c. of the Land, may apply to Daniel, Benjamin or Jacob Maule, near the premises. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by one or more of the Subscribers.

JOHN DRINKER, ELLIS YARNALL, THOMAS WISTAR, } Assignees of Tho. and Ebenezer Maule.

N. B. The creditors of Thomas and Ebenezer Maule are desired to transmit their accounts, duly proved, to Nicholas and Bale Owings of Baltimore, Trustees legally appointed in that state; to enable said Trustees to make a dividend of Effects in their hands.

ALL Persons who have demands against the estate of Margaret Henderson, late of the township of Warminster, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, or either of them, within four weeks from this date, in order for settlement. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and thereby prevent expence and trouble.

JOSEPH HART, NATHANIEL ERWIN, } Administrators.

Bucks county, September 1st, 1791. ‡

To be SOLD, by public Vendue,

On the premises, on Seventh-day, the 17th of this instant September,

THAT valuable property now in the possession of Thomas Paxson, situate in the village of Mount-holly, in West New-Jersey. The Estate consists of that dwelling house the subscriber now lives in, on the north side of Mill-street, together with the tan-yard, &c. thereunto belonging. It is proposed to sell the estate in separate lots, if most agreeable to the purchasers, a map of which will be exhibited at the day of sale as follows.

Lot No. 1. Containing about 21 perches, with the dwelling-house thereon. This estate no doubt will be agreeable to the merchant, as the House is large and roomy, being 45 feet in front on Mill-street, in a very advantageous part of the town for such business, and formerly for many years hath been occupied for that use.

Lot No. 2. Consisting of about 3 rods and 10 perches of land, on which is that noted and accustomed tan-yard, formerly in the possession of Henry Paxson, Esq; deceased. This tan-yard is large, and well provided with water and every other convenience for the manufacture of leather. The particular advantages that attend this manufactory are so well known, that it is needless to enumerate them in an advertisement; a part of this lot is high and very convenient for building.

Lots No. 3 and 4, are situate on New-street, in said village, in a high and healthy situation, containing about three quarters of an acre, having the advantage of a never failing stream or run of water.

There are also three other small lots of meadow, situate on said run, which perhaps will accommodate persons whose lands adjoin thereto, which are proposed to be separately sold. The conditions of the above sales will be made known at the time and place of sale, where attendance will be given, by

¶ THOMAS PAXSON.

Mount-Holly, September 5, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William Roberts, inn-holder, in Bustletown, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for and during the natural life of Derrick Krewson, A certain PLANTATION, Tract or Piece of LAND, situate, lying and being in the township of the Manor of Moreland, and county of Philadelphia; containing about 150 acres of land, about 10 acres thereof meadow-ground, with a stone messuage, barn and other improvements: bounded by lands of Jacob Sherer, William Tillier, John Jones, and others. Taken in execution as the property of said Derrick Krewson, by

* JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Warrington township, Bucks county, A bay HORSE, five years old, near 16 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots, shod before, has neither star nor white foot, but a few white hairs in his forehead; has a lump on his right flank, about the size of a small hen's egg. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse again, and the thief is brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Sept. 5th, 1791. † HUGH BARTLEY.

THREE POUNDS, Reward.

WAS taken out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county, and state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 23d of this instant, a bright bay MARE, about eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, remarkably spotted, a large ball, three white feet, all the under side of her belly white, and a large Saddle mark, a little lump like a wind-broke on her right flank, and a large scar on her right buttock, black mane and tail, trots and canters short, and is quick motioned. Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her, so as the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, paid by

HENRY FUNK.

August 25th, 1791. ‖

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last Friday evening, the second of this Month, from the Subscriber, living, in Germantown, at the sign of the King of Prussia, the following articles: A pair of large square silver Buckles, weighing 120 pennyweight, marked B. L. and some money, the whole amounting to the value of 20 dollars. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner may get the goods again, shall receive the above reward, or 6 dollars for the goods only.

ELIZABETH GROVER.

Germantown, September 6th, 1791. ‖

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Seventh-day night, the 27th instant, out of the pasture of Stephen Comfort, Middletown township, Bucks county, a HORSE and a MARE. The Mare is a dark brown, about fifteen hands high, lengthy and well made; has no marks, except on one hind-foot, which may be a little white; trots naturally, and is a little lame in one hind fetlock joint. The horse is a bright bay, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a star in his forehead, and one or both his hind-feet white; has an uncommon crooked head or Roman nose, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up or gives information of said Horse and Mare, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, from the subscriber, living in Solesbury township, Bucks county, near Corryell's Ferry on the Delaware

† THOMAS PHILLIPS.

8th month 31st, 1791.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, Eighth mo. 22, 1791.

TO be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, on the third day of the Tenth month (October) at two o'clock in the afternoon, A Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 140 acres, situate in the township of Newtown, and county aforesaid, about two miles from Haddonfield, and five miles from Coopers' ferries, about 100 acres whereof are cleared upland and meadow, the remainder woodland. There are on the premises a frame dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, and other buildings, apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This tract is well watered, and is bounded on Newtown-creek, and by lands of Jacob Stokes, Samuel Webster, and others.

Also, on the day following, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, eleven acres of meadow at Repaupa, in the county aforesaid, adjoining meadow of Edward Gibbs, and others. The whole late the property of Samuel Brown, and to be sold by

THOMAS GITHENS, THOMAS M. POTTER, } Assignees.

N. B. The above lands will be sold in lots, if it will best suit the purchasers. ¶

PROPOSALS in writing are now receiving by the subscribers, for building a PUBLIC HOUSE in Trenton, said building to be sixty feet by thirty in the clear, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole; the front wall, from the first floor, to be built with brick, and the remaining walls with stone, and the foundation of a steeple, of twenty feet square, to be carried as high as the building, the whole to be finished agreeable to a plan which will be shewn by the subscribers. Any person inclining to contract, is requested to send in his proposals before Saturday, the 17th of September next.

They will likewise receive proposals for furnishing any part of the materials, or performing any part of the workmanship.

MASKELL EWING, JOSEPH MILNER, CHARLES AXFORD.

Trenton, August 20, 1791.

STOLEN,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Montgomery county, in the night of the 24th instant, A bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, low carriage, trots and paces, has one white hind foot. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner may have his horse again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH LUKENS.

LOUISSIANA.

ANY persons who wish to become settlers in the rich and fertile province of Louissiana, where each person on their arrival, will have 240 acres of good land granted to them gratis, free from any taxes or rents, may have a passage to that country about the 20th of October next. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Stewart and Nesbitt. No. 15, South Water-street.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1791. 6w.

To be sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, on a never failing stream of water, situate in Evesham township, Burlington county, in the state of New-Jersey. The Mill-house is large and roomy, two stories high, and calculated for carrying on the Merchants business, being about two miles from the Friends meeting-house, and seven from Lamberton, where grain of all kinds can be transported to and from Philadelphia by water, at a low rate. The mill will be sold altogether, or one half only, as may best suit the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM SHARP, and JONATHAN OLIPHANT, on the premises. §

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the subscribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment against William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield township, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, an absconded debtor, at the suit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all persons having any demands against the said Morgan, as well as those indebted to him, to attend at the house of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforesaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of said Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN, SAMUEL YARDLEY, JACOB JANNEY, } Auditors.

Newtown, August 6, 1791. §

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and interest, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, at the two last Elections, induces me to solicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the ensuing Election; assuring you that no exertions shall be wanting to merit the trust reposed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, August 12th, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN.

ENCOURAGED by the favours received from you, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the two last elections, I am induced to sollicit a continuance of your favour at the ensuing election, in voting me to that Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged,

By your Friend and humble Servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, August 10, 1791.

Norristown, Montgomery county, August 16, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of John M'Coy, in Cheltenham township, on Saturday the 17th day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a fourth part of 64 acres of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by Lands of Anthony Williams, Conrad Bear, and others, also Horses, Cows, Waggon and Gears, Houshold and Kitchen furniture, &c. &c. Taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of the said John M'Coy, by HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," the owners or workers of stills are required, within three days before they begin for the first time to distil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the nearest Office of Inspection, of their stills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors distilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this respect more easy to the owners, &c. of stills, certain persons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whose names and residences are subjoined, are appointed for the sole purpose of receiving such entry, which they are afterwards to transmit to the subscriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the said act, for the said counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*, JOHN RODROCK, *Plumstead*, THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*, } Bucks county.
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*, ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriston*, JACOB BARR, *Pottsgrove*, JACOB SEVER, *Sumenytown*, } Montgomery county. 6w

---

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the night of the 15th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Richland township, Bucks county, a brown bay horse, four years old, about fifteen hands high, trots and paces, has no mark except a few white hairs in his forehead, his left shoulder has been hurt by the collar near the breast. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, or, if stolen, Ten Dollars for the horse and thief.

JESSE FOULKE.

8th Month 21st, 1791. §

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the estate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this state, deceased.

A Three story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above to the east, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforesaid, on which is erected a Frame House.

Four Lots of Ground, situate on the east side of Seventh, near Market-street, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on these lots are erected, a two story Frame House, and a Brick Stable, with stalls for 34 horses.

This property will be sold together or separate, as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforesaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this state.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, August 5. tf

Chocolate *and* Mustard,

Manufactured and sold, wholesale or retail, by

CHRISTIAN HAHN,

At his house, No. 104, North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He gives the highest price for Mustard-seed.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living near the Head of Elk, Cœcil county, Maryland, on the night of the 29th of the last month, two GELDINGS, the one a bright bay, five years old last spring, about 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, his right knee somewhat larger than the other, trots and canters well, and will pace when held pretty hard, light made and low in flesh; the other a sorrel, seven years old, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, his left fore and off hind feet white, paces, trots and canters well, both his fore legs are splinted, though the left one the most, moves wide behind. Any person securing the said horses, so that the owners may get them again, shall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or for either of said horses SIX DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges allowed.

JOHN RICKETTS, jun.
PEREGRINE BRISCOE.

10th August, 1791. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3199.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1791.

*** A DISTRICT MEETING.

AT two o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 1st of October, the people of Chester and Montgomery counties are requested to meet, at the house of Casper Fawnstock, the Warren tavern, in East-Whiteland, Chester county, for the purpose of agreeing upon a suitable person to be chosen at the ensuing election as their Representative in the Congress of the United States.

September 12, 1791.

LOW PRICED WOOLENS

A neat assortment just received by the Polly, French, from Hull, and for sale at No. 48 south Front-street, by

William & John Sitgreaves.

Striped and Rose blankets, Point do. Rugs, fine and coarse Cloths, Plains, Hunters, Duffils, Coatings, Strouds, Kendal cottons, &c. With a variety of other merchandize suited to the Season, also Pewter, Tin, Window glass, Crowley Steel, and Card Wire.

They expect by the next arrivals from London, and Liverpool, a more extensive supply of Fall goods tf

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, in and for Montgomery county,

A Certain Tract of Land, in Norriton township, one mile from the town of Norris, containing one hundred acres of land, late the estate of William Coulston. There are a good two story stone house, stone barn, milk house, still house, and other out houses, twelve acres of excellent watered meadow, upwards of thirty acres of good woodland, and the remainder good plowland, under good fence.

This farm is well accommodated with several never-failing springs of excellent water, and with justice may be said to be equal, if not superior, to any other farm of its size in the neighbourhood. At the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, swine, a waggon, plow, harrow, geers, farming utensils, and household furniture. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

EVE COULSTON, Administratrix,
EZEKIEL RHOADES, Administrator.

Montgomery county, September 14th, 1791.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1791.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, in Second street, on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, A lot or piece of ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of Market (or High-street) between Ninth and Tenth-streets from the river Delaware, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Market or High-street aforesaid, about 132 feet, and in length or depth 306 feet to Filbert-street; subject to a yearly rent-charge of

Taken in execution, and to be sold, as the property of Joseph Wharton, Esquire, by JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Marple township, late in the county of Chester, but now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres. On this place are, a stone house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn, stabling, and other out houses. There are about 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 4 or 6 more can be made, about 60 acres of woodland, well timbered, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the rest good arable land. There is an excellent stream of water runs through this place, which has never yet failed in the driest seasons; and the situation of the ground favours the erection of a mill upon it, with a fall of upwards of twenty feet. A good title will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to Samuel Vanleer, the proprietor, at Reading Furnace, in East-Nantmill, Chester county, Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, in Eighth street, or Peter Thomson, Conveyancer, No. 34, Race-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The above farm has water in every field, and adjoins the farm late of Doctor Bernhard Vanleer, deceased. *

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, being about seven miles from the city, and one mile and a half from a public landing on the river Delaware; consisting of two hundred acres of land, whereof twenty-five acres is meadow, in good order, twenty-five acres of wood, the remainder arable. On the premises are a comfortable stone dwelling house, convenient kitchen and cellars, a well of water near the door, stone stables and spring house, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. The whole farm is plentifully supplied with water, which renders it convenient for improvement. For terms apply to Samuel Garrigues, No. 31, Callowhill-street, or

ISAIAH WORRAL, and
JOHN SHALLCROSS, } Executors.

*** All persons having demands against the estate of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same; and those indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the executors.

September 13th, 1791. *

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN ABRAHAM, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the 31 day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a VALUABLE PLANTATION in East Nantmill township, Chester county, containing 215 acres, with allowance, whereon are a stone house, log barn, spring-house, and a good bearing orchard. The place is well watered and timbered. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, by

Sept. 6, 1791. WILLIAM JAMES, and JAMES DONWOODEE, } Executors.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 23d instant, out of the fields of the subscriber, in Douglass township, Berks county, a dark bay Horse, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, goes a long pace, has no marks nor white hair. Whoever takes up the said Horse, with the thief, so that the owner may get the Horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or three pounds for the Horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by

PHILIP LIEBENGUTH.

August 29th, 1791.

THREE POUNDS, Reward,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lampeter township, 3 miles below Lancaster, on the great road to Philadelphia, a light brown Mare, 3 years old last Spring, 14 hands high, has two white feet, a long tail intermixed with white hair, a star on her forehead, and a piece cut out of her mane in the middle about nine inches long, but the thief may probably cut the whole, she is about 3 quarter blooded, of the English breed, trots and canters well, but is not right broke yet, and has one pair of new shoes on before. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to Abraham Witmer's, near the Conestogo bridge, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

September 1st, 1791. HENRY WITMER.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, slender made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up said Slusser shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JACOB GONGAWARE, Constable.

June 22, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Dock-street, No. 59, on Sunday, the 11th instant, an indented Indian Mulatto boy, named ISRAEL TOLMAN, whose father was a white man and mother an Indian, by profession a chimney-sweeper, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, hollow face, black short hair hangs about his neck, with brown eyes, and he is very slender made; had on when he went away, an old calico coat, corduroy breeches, old hat and shoes---but it is expected he will change his clothes; he formerly lived with Col. Ray and Mr. Samuel Turman, at Monmouth, in Jersey; he was born in Allen-Town, is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much in the Jerseys. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1791.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or employing him, at their peril.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE President of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the commissioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to sell, at vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commissioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the favours received from you, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the two last elections, I am induced to sollicit a continuance of your favour at the ensuing election, in voting me to that Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged,

By your Friend and humble Servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, August 10, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County* of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and interest, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, at the two last Elections, induces me to solicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the ensuing Election; assuring you that no exertions shall be wanting to merit the trust reposed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, August 12th, 1791.

ALL Persons who have demands against the estate of Margaret Henderson, late of the township of Warminster, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, or either of them, within four weeks from this date, in order for settlement. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and thereby prevent expence and trouble.

JOSEPH HART,
NATHANIEL ERWIN, } Administrators.

Bucks county, September 1st, 1791.

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," the owners or workers of stills are required, within three days before they begin for the first time to distil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the nearest Office of Inspection, of their stills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors distilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this respect more easy to the owners, &c. of stills, certain persons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whose names and residences are subjoined, are appointed for the sole purpose of receiving such entry, which they are afterwards to transmit to the subscriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the said act, for the said counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown,* Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown,*
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumstead,* } Bucks county.
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown,*
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriston,* } Montgomery
JACOB BARR, *Pottsgrove,* } county.
JACOB SEVER, *Sumerytown,* 6w

PHILADELPHIA.

By the ship Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at this port, we have the following Advices, viz.

BIRMINGHAM, July 21.

Numerous fabricated accounts having appeared in the London and other Prints, of the late unhappy riotous proceedings in this town, we have taken much pains to collect the following authentic particulars:

RIOTS IN BIRMINGHAM.

In consequence of an Advertisement, on Thursday the 14th of July, upwards of 90 gentlemen met at the Hotel, to commemorate the French Revolution.—It is previously to be observed, that six copies of a seditious handbill had been left early in the week by some person unknown in a public house, for discovering the author, printer, or publisher of which, a reward of One Hundred Guineas was offered by the Magistrates: and which having been very generally copied, caused no small fermentation in the minds of the people. In consequence, on Thursday afternoon a considerable number of persons gathered round the Hotel, hissing at the gentlemen as they assembled; and after their departure, (which happened two hours after) every window in the front was compleatly demolished, notwithstanding the personal appearance and interference of the Magistrates.

The mob next attacked the new meeting house (Dr. Priestley's) and after trying in vain to tear up the seats, &c. they set it on fire, and nothing remains that could be consumed.

The old meeting house was completely emptied of pulpit, pews, &c. which were burnt in the adjoining burying ground, and afterwards the building was levelled nearly with the ground; it being considered dangerous from its situation to set it on fire.

Dr. Priestley's house at Fair-Hill, (a mile and half from hence) next met a similar fate, with the whole of his valuable library, and more valuable collection of apparatus for philosophical experiments. Here one of the rioters was killed by the falling of a cornice stone.

On Friday morning the infatuated mob continued their depredations, for there were no armed force in the town, and the civil power was not sufficient to repress them. Armed with bludgeons, &c. and vociferating *Church and King!* they spread a terror wherever they went.

About noon they attacked and demolished the elegant Mansion of Mr. John Ryland (late Mr. Baskerville's,) at Easy Hill, where many of the rioters, who were drunk, perished in the cellars, either by the flames, or suffocation, by the falling in of the roof. Six poor wretches, terribly bruised, were got out alive, and are now in our Hospital, and ten dead bodies have since been dug out of the ruins; but a man, who had remained immured in one of the vaults from the preceding Friday, worked his way out on Monday, with little injury.

This afternoon the Magistrates, anxious to preserve the town from further outrage, until military aid could be procured, attended and swore in some hundreds as additional constables, who, with mop staves in their hands, marched up to Mr. Ryland's to disperse the mob, who at first gave way; but rallying, after a stout conflict, in which many were severely wounded, the *posse comitatis* were obliged to retire, without effecting any useful purpose.

The country residence of John Taylor, Esq; Bordesly-Hall, after the greatest part of its splendid furniture had been demolished or carried away, was set on fire, together with the out-offices, stables, ricks of hay, &c. and altogether exhibited a most tremendous scene of devastation. Every exertion to preserve this elegant seat was made by Captain Carver, but in vain—on offering them his purse with an hundred guineas to save the house, he was hustled amidst the crowd, with a cry of *No bribery!* and narrowly escaped their fury.

In the night of Friday, the house of Mr. Hutton in High-street was completely stripped; his large stock of paper, his very valuable library of books, and all his furniture destroyed or carried away. Fire was several times brought by a woman (women and boys were particularly active in all the depredations,) but the majority of the populace, in tenderness to the town, would not suffer it to be applied.

From Mr. Hutton's they proceeded to his country house at Washwood-Heath, about three miles from town, which with its offices they reduced to ashes.

Saturday morning the rioters made an attack on Mr. George Humphrey's elegant house at Spark Brobk, but were repulsed, and one man killed.

Mr. William Russel's House at Showell Green, experienced all the violence of fire and devastation.

The House of Mr. T. Hawke's, Moseley wake Green, was stripped of its furniture, which was either broken to pieces or carried away.

Moseley Hall, the residence of the Dowager Countess Carhampton, (but the property of John Taylor, Esq.) Mr. Harwood's, and Mr. Hobson's, a dissenting minister, were all on fire at once.

Lady Carhampton had notice on the preceding day to remove her effects, as their vengeance was not directed against her: The good old Lady gave directions accordingly; and Sir Robert and Captain Lawley immediately attended on their noble relation, whom they accompanied in safety to Canwell, Sir Robert's seat.

The whole of Saturday, business was at a stand, and the shops mostly shut up, notwithstanding the appearance of the Magistrates, and several popular noblemen and gentlemen; for the reports were so vague and various of the number and the strength of the insurgents, and having no military, save a few undisciplined recruits, no force could be sent out against them. In the afternoon and evening, small parties of three or five levied contributions of meat, liquor and money, with the same indifference that they would levy parish taxes; but the night passed without interruption in the town.

On Sunday the rioters bent their courſe towards Kingſwood, ſeven miles off, extorting money and liquors by the way. There the diſſenting meeting-houſe, and the dwelling-houſe of their miniſter, were reduced to aſhes. As were the premiſes of Mr. Cox, farmer, at Worſtock, the ſame day.

The reports of every hour of this day appeared calculated to excite alarm in the town whilſt depredation and extortion were committing in the ſurrounding villages and country ſeats.

Sunday night, ſoon after ten, three troops of the 15th, light dragoons, arrived, amidſt the acclamations of the inhabitants, whoſe hopes and fears had been viſibly depicted thro' the day in every countenance, as reports of the near approach of the ſoldiers were ſpread or contradicted. The town was immediately illuminated, and before morning every thing was tolerably quiet, but the rioters were ſtill continuing their depredations in the country.

Their viſits to Mr. Hunt's, at Lady-wood, Mr. Coats's, at the Five-Ways, and Dr. Withering's, Edgbaſton-hall, were attended with great alarm, but not the injury reported. They exhauſted the cellars at each place, and received various ſums of money to prevent their proceeding to further violence, but were at the laſt mentioned place in great force at the time the troops arrived, which they no ſooner had intimation of, than they began to ſlink off in ſmall parties, and the peaſantry, taking courage, put the reſt to flight in various directions.

So rapid were the light horſe in their route for the relief of this place, that they came here in one day from Nottingham, a diſtance of 59 miles, but to the great injury of their horſes, one of which, a famous old horſe, that had been in the regiment 18 years, died the following day.

Monday.—The town in perfect ſecurity, but as much crowded as during the three preceding days, in viewing the military; the mob keeping at ſuch a diſtance as to render all accounts of them dubious—At one time ſaid to be at Alceſter, the next hour at Bromſgrove, &c. which reports however were refuted by the Earl of Plymouth, who kindly attended as a Magiſtrate of the county of Worceſter, as did the Rev. Mr. Cartwright of Dudley.

Tueſday.—Flying rumours of depredations near Hagley, Haleſowen, &c. and in the evening certain information was received that a party of rioters were then attacking Mr. Male's of Belle Vue, a few of the Light Dragoons immediately went to his aſſiſtance; but they had been previouſly overpowered by a body of people in that neighbourhood, and ten of them are now confined at Haleſowen.

Wedneſday.—This morning the country round, for 10 miles, was ſcoured by the Light Horſe, but not one rioter to be met with, and all the manufactories are at work, as if no interruption had taken place. Three troops of the 11th Light Dragoons marched in this morning, and more are ſtill expected.——*Wedneſday evening, July* 20, 1791.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE.

M. De Bouille's Army.

Paris, July 9.

Read a letter from the diſtrict of Rhetel, giving information that M. Bouille is at Orval, with an army of 15,000 regular troops; and that this is only a ſmall part of the grand army which is on the point of marching into France.

One of the Deputies who comes from that neighbourhood ſaid, that two days ſince he had received letters from home, which did not mention that ſuch an army was in exiſtence. Another, however, affirmed that the fact was that ſuch an army did exiſt, but he ſuppoſed that the number of the ſoldiers had been exaggerated. Moſt probably inſtead of 15,000 the people of Rhetel ſhould have ſaid 1500.

M. Prieur moved that this matter might be enquired into, with a view to calm the minds of the people, and to diſſipate their alarms. Immediately the order of the day was moved, and this motion treated with contempt.

LONDON.

July 23. We are every day further confirmed in opinion of a general pacification ſoon taking place, from a variety of cauſes which at this time preſent themſelves from different corners of Europe, viz. The declining ſtate of the Empreſs's health, the preſſing ſolicitations of the Courts of Great-Britain and Berlin, the tickliſh ſituation of the Emperor and the King of Spain.

The French and Dutch houſes ſeem to think ſo, in common with the generality here, as large orders for buying in our funds have been received and executed within theſe few days.

What ſeems extraordinary--- the general opinion, and the increaſing price of the funds ſtrongly indicate a peace; yet *preſſing* occaſionally continues--this is only to be accounted for--that in the preſent ſituation of France, which might draw on an attempt at a counter-revolution, in which ſome of the powers of Europe may be neceſſarily engaged, it perhaps might be proper for Great-Britain at leaſt to be ſeen in force.

It appears from the Pariſian accounts, that the National Guards have had the utmoſt difficulty in maſtering the mob, who inſiſt upon the King's abdication being declared; they had at one time near 40,000 of both ſexes to contend with; and their diſcharge of muſquetry muſt have deſtroyed more lives than reported. Two unlucky creatures the mob firſt tried to hang, and then decapitated on Saturday: one was an invalid, with a wooden leg, and the other a hair dreſſer, who had got under the planks of the aſcent to the Altar of Liberty in the camp de Mars, through which they had bored holes, either to ſee the legs of the ladies or whatever elſe was going forward. When the mob diſcerned them, they inſiſted that a ſmall keg of wine, which they had with them, was a barrel of gunpowder to blow up the altar, and they were ſoon ſacrificed by their mercileſs judges.

The ſpirit of violence againſt the King is now ſo ſtrong in Paris, that a memorial has been preſented to the Aſſembly by a body of the people, declaring "that they will never acknowledge Louis XVI. nor any other King unleſs the majority of the nation expreſs a wiſh to that effect." In almoſt every part of Paris, ſome one or other was haranguing the the mob againſt the decree of the Aſſembly on the king's inviolability, when the meſſenger came away.

Moderate people, however, think that the National Aſſembly's granting *inviolability* to the King, was one of the moſt prudent ſteps they could take to ſave their country from the horrors of a foreign war. It was next to an impoſſibility that the Emperor, or the King of Spain, could be quiet ſpectators of the contrary conduct, and yet, from the inteſtine diviſions of the ſeveral clubs in Paris, their late determination ſeems to threaten a civil war, unleſs ſome temporary expedient is hit upon.

To the Printer of the STAFFORD CHRONICLE.

Mr. Printer,

AS I find that many groſs falſhoods have been circulated through the country, in order to inflame the minds of the people, concerning the meeting held laſt Thurſday, to commemorate the French revolution, I will beg leave to ſtate what I myſelf have had occaſion to know reſpecting that ſubject. Some gentlemen in Birmingham had propoſed, by an advertiſement in the newſpapers, to hold a meeting of the friends of liberty and of mankind, at the Hotel, to commemorate the French Revolution, in the ſame manner as was done in London, and many other parts in the kingdom. Two days before the time appointed for this meeting, a very reſpectable gentleman called on me, and ſaid he came to tell me that it was the general wiſh of thoſe who intended to meet, that I ſhould be their chairman on the occaſion. I accepted the compliment and promiſed to come to Birmingham to attend; never conceiving that a peaceable meeting, for the purpoſe of rejoicing that 26 millions of our fellow-creatures were reſcued from deſpotiſm, and made as free and happy as we Britons are, could be miſinterpreted as being offenſive to a government, whoſe greateſt boaſt is liberty, or to any who profeſs the chriſtian religion, which orders us to *love our neighbours as ourſelves*. We accordingly met and dined with the greateſt peace and harmony, and after drinking ſome toaſts, expreſſive in the firſt place of our loyalty to our own *King* and *Conſtitution*, and in the ſecond place, of our joy at the happineſs which the French have acquired by their new conſtitution, we diſſolved the meeting entirely, in the greateſt order, between five and ſix in the evening, and quitted the Hotel, every man retiring ſeparately to his home, or to his private affairs. I returned to my houſe in the country, nor knew of the diſturbances till next day. The meeting in London was conducted with the ſame decorum, nor has there been an inſtance, as far as I know, in the many ſimilar meetings throughout England, of the ſmalleſt irregularity attempted by them. Now, Mr. Printer, as actions are the beſt interpreters of mens intentions, it is evident that the malicious inſinuations, that theſe meetings were intended to diſturb the peace and government of the country, have been by the event proved falſe and groundleſs.

I have lately heard that it is reported that we drank diſloyal and ſeditious toaſts. Now the very firſt toaſt that was given was *The King and the Conſtitution*. I do not know any words in the Engliſh language expreſſive of greater loyalty. And one of the laſt toaſts was *Peace and good will to all mankind*, which cannot eaſily be interpreted to excite people to tumult. I ſhall hereafter publiſh a liſt of all the toaſts, which were altogether in the ſame ſpirit of loyalty, peace and charity.

A ſecond report is, that Juſtice Carles was inſulted and turned out of the room. The fact is, that Juſtice Carles never was in the room, and therefore it is not eaſy to conceive how he could be turned out. I will add, that I have not the ſmalleſt doubt, that if that gentleman had come, he would have been received with due reſpect.

A third report was, that a ſeditious hand-bill had been diſtributed by the members of the meeting, on ſome preceding day. A ſeditious and truly infamous hand-bill had been diſtributed, it is true, but by whom written or diſtributed is not known. It is heartily to be wiſhed that the perſons concerned may be diſcovered and puniſhed according to law. As ſoon as the gentlemen of Birmingham, who had concerted the Commemoration Meeting, ſaw this hand-bill, they perceived that the effect and perhaps the intention of it was to inflame the mob againſt them, and they immediately publiſhed in the Thurſday's newſpaper, an advertiſement declaring their diſavowal of this hand-bill, and their own loyal attachment to the *King*, *Lords* and *Commons*.* They alſo ſent hand-bills, with copies of this advertiſement, all over Birmingham. It was not poſſible for them to do any thing more effectual to prevent any bad effects from this ſeditious paper, or to reſcue themſelves from the calumny of their being the authors of it.

The laſt falſe report that I have heard relative to that meeting, is concerning Dr. Prieſtley's behaviour there. To this I ſuppoſe it will be ſufficient to anſwer, that *Dr. Prieſtley was not preſent.*

Theſe are all the reports which I have heard, but I doubt not there may be many others, of the truth of which every man of common ſenſe will judge, from what have ſaid, of thoſe which have come to my knowledge. Nevertheleſs, theſe falſe reports are all the pretences for the late horrible riots; but the event ſhews that they were only *pretences*, and that the Diſſenters were the true object of the fury of the mob, as many of thoſe gentlemen who have ſuffered from the riots were not preſent. For the buſineſs of the Commemoration Meetings had nothing to do with religious diſtinctions, and were in other parts compoſed of Churchmen, Catholics, Diſſenters, and Quakers. It is true that in Birmingham, the majority were Diſſenters, but it is evident that they did not wiſh to be diſtinguiſhed as a party meeting, when they did me the honour to chuſe me as their Chairman, who, it was evident, muſt have conformed, in order to qualify myſelf for the commiſſions which I have held in the army, to all the formalities preſcribed by the teſt-act, and who never was preſent in a Diſſenting meeting above once or twice in England; although I have the greateſt regard for the Diſſenting individuals whom I know, among whom are ſeveral of the late unfortunate victims, men as peaceable, reſpectable and loyal, as any in the kingdom. But as the ſubject of the Commemoration Meeting was quite unknown to the ignorant part of the people, it gave an opportunity of raiſing any lies that were neceſſary to inflame the mob to execute their horrid purpoſes.--But that the proceedings of the meeting were innocent, peaceable and honorable, and alſo free from every ſubject relative to religious parties, I ſolemnly affirm. I am, Mr. Printer,

Your's, &c.

JAMES KEIR.

Weſt Bromwich, July 20, 1791.

* *Birmingham Commemoration of the French Revolution.*

"Several handbills having been circulated in town, "which can only be intended to create diſtruſt concern-"ing the intention of the meeting, to diſturb its harmo-"ny and inflame the minds of the people, the gentlemen "who propoſed it, think it neceſſary to declare their en-"tire diſapprobation of all ſuch handbills, and their ig-"norance of the authors:—Senſible themſelves of the "advantages of a free government, they rejoice in the "extenſion of liberty to their neighbours, at the ſame "time avowing, in the moſt explicit manner, their "attachment to the conſtitution of their own country, "as veſted in the three eſtates of the King, Lords, and "Commons:—Surely no *free-born Engliſhman* can re-"frain from exulting in this addition to the general maſs "of human happineſs; it is the cauſe of *humanity*, it is "the cauſe of the people."

Birmingham, July 13, 1791.

DOCTOR PRIESTLEY *is arrived in London, not thinking it ſafe to remain in the neighbourhood of Birmingham. The following Letter from the Doctor appeared in one of the London Morning papers, and our readers will no doubt be glad to ſee it.*

To the INHABITANTS of the TOWN of BIRMINGHAM.

My late Townſmen and Neighbours,

AFTER living with you eleven years, in which you had uniform experience of my peaceful behaviour, in my attention to the quiet ſtudies of my profeſſion, and thoſe of philoſophy, I was far from expecting the injuries which I and my friends have lately received from you. But you have been miſled by hearing the Diſſenters, and particularly the Unitarian Diſſenters, continually railed at, as enemies to the preſent Government, in Church and State. You have been led to conſider any injury done to us as a meritorious thing; and not having been better informed, the means were not attended to. When the *object* was right, you thought the *means* could not be wrong. By the diſcourſes of your teachers, and the exclamations of your ſuperiors in general, drinking confuſion and damnation to us, (which is well known to have been their frequent practice,) your bigotry has been excited to the higheſt pitch, and nothing having been ſaid to you to moderate your paſſions, but every thing to inflame them; hence, without any conſideration on your part, or on theirs, who ought to have known and taught you better—you were prepared for every ſpecies of outrage; thinking, that whatever you could do to ſpite and injure us, was for the ſupport of Government, and eſpecially the Church. In *deſtroying us*, you have been led to think *you did* God and your country the moſt ſubſtantial *ſervice*.

Happily, the minds of Engliſhmen have an horror of *murder*, and therefore you did not, I hope, think of *that*; though, by your clamorous demanding of *me* at the Hotel, it is probable that, at the time, ſome of you intended me ſome perſonal injury. But what is the value of *life*, when every thing is done to make it wretched. In many caſes, there would be greater mercy in diſpatching the inhabitants than burning their houſes. However, I infinitely prefer what I feel from *the ſpoiling of my goods*, to the diſpoſition of thoſe who have miſled you.

You have deſtroyed the moſt truly valuable and uſeful apparatus of philoſophical inſtruments that perhaps any individual, in this or any other country, was ever poſſeſſed of, in my uſe of which I annually ſpent large ſums, with no pecuniary view whatever, but only in the advancement of ſcience, for the benefit of my country, and of mankind. You have deſtroyed a library correſponding to that apparatus, which no money can repurchaſe, except in a long courſe of time. But what I feel far more, you have deſtroyed *manuſcripts*, which have been the reſult of the laborious ſtudy of many years, and which I ſhall never be able to recompoſe; and this has been done to one who never did, or imagined, you any harm.

I know nothing more of the *hand bill* which is ſaid to have enraged you ſo much than any of yourſelves, and I diſapprove of it as much; though it has been made the oſtenſible handle of doing infinitely more miſchief than any thing of that nature could poſſibly have done.---In the celebration of the French revolution, at which I did not attend, the company aſſembled on the occaſion only expreſſed their joy in the emancipation of a neighbouring nation from tyranny, without intimating a deſire of any thing more than ſuch an improvement of our own conſtitution, as all ſober citizens, of every perſuaſion, have long wiſhed for. And though, in anſwer to the groſs and unproved calumnies of Mr. Madan and others, I publicly vindicated my principles as a Diſſenter, it was only with plain and ſober argument, and with perfect good humour. We are better inſtructed in the mild and forbearing ſpirit of Chriſtianity, than ever to think of having recourſe to *violence*; and can you think ſuch conduct as yours any recommendation of your religious principles, in preference to ours?

You are ſtill more miſtaken, if you imagine that this conduct of yours has any tendency to ſerve your cauſe, or to prejudice ours. It is nothing but *reaſon* and *argument* that can ever ſupport any ſyſtem of religion. Anſwer our arguments and your buſineſs is done. But your having recourſe to *violence* is only a proof that you have nothing better to produce. Should you deſtroy myſelf as well as my houſe, library and apparatus, ten more perſons, of equal or ſuperior ſpirit and ability, would inſtantly riſe up. If thoſe ten were deſtroyed, an hundred would appear; and believe me, that the Church of England, which you now think you are ſupporting, has received a greater blow by this conduct of yours, than I and all my friends have ever aimed at it.

Beſides, to abuſe thoſe who have no power of making reſiſtance is equally cowardly and brutal, peculiarly unworthy of Engliſhmen, to ſay nothing of Chriſtianity, which teaches us to do as we would be done by. In this buſineſs we are the ſheep and you the wolves. We will preſerve our character, and hope you will change yours. At all events, we return you bleſſings for curſes; and pray that you may ſoon return to that induſtry, and thoſe ſober manners, for which the inhabitants of Birmingham were formerly diſtinguiſhed. I am,

Your ſincere well-wiſher,

J. PRIESTLEY.

London, July 19, 1791.

P. S. The account of the firſt Toaſt at the Revolution Dinner in *The Times* of this morning, can be nothing leſs than a malicious lie. To prove this, a liſt of the Toaſts, with an account of all the proceedings of the day, will ſoon be publiſhed. The firſt of them was, *The King and the Conſtitution*, and they were all ſuch as the friends of liberty, and the true principles of the Conſtitution, would approve.

July 26. Sir William Fawcett, the Adjutant-General of the army, was called before the Cabinet Council on Friday night two or three times, and conſulted; from whence it is conjectured, that another errand to Germany is determined, for Sir William to engage auxiliary troops, in caſe of neceſſity.

L. E. P.

The total amount of the ſeveral branches of public revenue, under the heads of cuſtoms, exciſe, ſtamps and incidents, for the laſt week, is, 399,757l. 5s. 11½d. The exciſe duty alone, for the laſt week, produced the amazing ſum of 302,768l.

The aſſurances which we have uniformly given our readers of the ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of general tranquility, are confirmed by the tenor of all the intelligence received by the Foreign Mails. The allied powers, it is ſaid, have at laſt agreed to leave the Empreſs to make peace with Turkey on equitable terms, and ſuch as that country may accept with honor. This event muſt ſerve as the baſis of a general peace, which, it is reported, will be adjuſted on the principle of a modified *ſtatu quo* for Ruſſia, and terms very advantageous to our allies. Such is the aſſurance of the ſucceſs of the pacific arrangements that have been made, it is added, that a ſuſpenſion of hoſtile preparations has every where taken place, which it cannot be doubted muſt very ſhortly extend to this country.

G. E. P.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia cannot, perhaps, chooſe a more convenient time for ſhowing her moderation than by ſeizing the preſent moment for making a peace with the Turks. A further oppoſition might really induce ſome of the Powers of Europe to join them; and if we believe the advices from abroad, the luck, as gameſters ſay, ſeems to be turned againſt the Ruſſians; the latter having loſt, even according to their own accounts, more than three thouſand men before Brailow; and above two thouſand before, in an action near Hirſohowa.

On the 22d of June a terrible fire broke out at Siliſtria, which continued the whole night, and was accompanied by pitiable lamentations from the inhabitants. The fire communicated to the magazines, deſtroyed ſeveral thouſand quintals of ſtraw and hay, and a large quantity of timber for ſhip-building. The Ruſſian ſpies are ſuſpected of having occaſioned it.

Birmingham July 21. A letter was received here this day from Lord Hawkeſbury, which promiſes that eminent counſel ſhall be ſent to Birmingham, under the direction of the Attorney and Solicitor General, to aſſiſt the Magiſtrates in their enquiries, &c. concerning the cauſe of the riot.—And in order to ſhew the ſenſe of Government, and to prevent the like evil in future, his Lordſhip obſerves, that all deſcriptions of his Majeſty's ſubjects (whatever political or religious opinions they may entertain) are equally entitled to protection; and his Lordſhip hopes that every Diſſenter, who may unfortunately have ſuffered, will be ſatisfied that ſuch are the ſentiments of his Majeſty's ſervants. He adds that more troops will alſo be ſent, with a judicious and diſcreet officer to command them.

WORCESTER, July 18.

[Received by this Day's MAIL.]

We have not received any accounts from Birmingham this morning, but a gentleman is juſt arrived here from *Bromſgrove*, in this county, from whom we learn, that a party of the rioters have made their appearance in that town, and had begun to demoliſh the Meeting houſes, and it was much apprehended the dwelling houſes would ſhare a ſimilar fate.

The mob likewiſe threaten *Bewdley* and *Kidderminſter* with a viſit, as ſoon as they have finiſhed their buſineſs at *Bromſgrove*. Several of the Diſſenters at *Kidderminſter* have left the town, and fled to other parts of the country.

ALBANY, September 5.

We have the pleaſure of now being able to inform the public, that from the ſurvey lately made by the Surveyor General of the intended junction of the waters of Lake-Champlain and the North River, it appears that that object will be much more eaſily accompliſhed than could be expected; the whole diſtance from Fort-Edward to the Wood-Creek not exceeding 6 miles, nearly one half of which being up the creek that empties into the Hudſon at Fort-Edward, and can be made navigable with a little expence, the remainder of the diſtance being nearly on a perfect level, without a ſingle ſpot of intervening high ground, and having every circumſtance in its favor to facilitate the opening of a canal.

The advantages which will ariſe from opening this avenue of trade, from the northern parts of the ſtate, muſt ſtrike every one in ſo obvious a point of view, that we truſt our legiſlature will, at their next meeting, embrace thoſe favorable opportunities which nature has preſented, and make proviſion for putting it into execution.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Thurſday laſt the Preſident of the United States, his Lady and Suite, left this City, on a tour to Mount Vernon.

Extract of a letter from Danville, Kentuckey, via Richmond, dated Auguſt 22.

"An expreſs from Gen. Wilkinſon has this moment reached this place, informing of his ſucceſs. He has deſtroyed a large Indian town ſituated on the Wabaſh; alſo a Kickapoo town, containing about 30 houſes, and killed and taken 42 of the enemy. His loſs, 2 men killed and one wounded. I have not as yet heard where the expreſs left him, but expect he has re-paſſed the Ohio before this time."

THE Anniverſary of the French Revolution was celebrated in many parts of England and Ireland. At the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, nearly a thouſand perſons were aſſembled and dined together on this occaſion. A number of patriotic toaſts were given—An Ode, written by Mr. Merry, was recited, and the following Stanzas, accompanied by a band of muſic, ſung in the gallery by Mr. Sedgwick:—

FILL high the animating glaſs,
And let the electric ruby paſs
From hand to hand, from ſoul to ſoul;
Who ſhall the energy controul,
Exalted, pure, refin'd,
The Health of Human kind.

Not now a venal tribe ſhall raiſe
The ſong of proſtituted praiſe,
To ſov'reigns who have ſeiz'd their pow'r;
But at this gay, this lib'ral hour,
We bleſs what Heaven deſign'd,
The Health of Human kind.

We turn indignant from each cauſe
Of man's diſmay—from partial laws—
From Kings, who vainly ſeek by flight
To ſhun the blaze of moral light;
We bleſs what Heaven deſign'd,
The Health of Human kind.

CHORUS.

Aſſert the hallow'd Rights which Nature gave,
And let your laſt beſt vow be, *Freedom or the Grave.*

The following Toaſts were drank:

The Sovereignty of the People, acting by a free repreſentation in every nation.

The increaſed, increaſing, and ſacred flame of LIBERTY.

Perfect Freedom, inſtead of Toleration, in matters of Religion.

The Liberty of the Preſs.

The Trial by Jury, and may the Rights of Jurymen to protect the innocent for ever remain inviolate.

The Literary characters who have vindicated the Rights of Man, and may genius ever be employed in the cauſe of Freedom.

THANKS TO MR. BURKE FOR THE DISCUSSION HE HAS PROVOKED.

An addreſs was then delivered to the company by a French gentleman of diſtinction: After which, the company ſeparated and retired home. In the evening ſome boys went about calling for lights, which were however ſoon extinguiſhed by orders from the Magiſtrates.

At Belfaſt, in Ireland, the day was celebrated by the Volunteers and inhabitants at large, and by the Northern Whig Club—and the day paſſed in great conviviality and tranquility. The inhabitants walked in proceſſion through the town. After dinner a great number of toaſts and ſentiments were given—and a declaration highly approbating the Revolution of France unanimouſly agreed to, and voted to be ſent to the National Aſſembly. In the toaſts drank at the patriotic meetings in England and Ireland, the United States, and thoſe eminent characters who have borne a conſpicuous part in effecting the Independence of our country, are never forgot—but are always mentioned with peculiar reſpect.—The anniverſary of the grand Confederation was celebrated with eclat in Paris, and the city ſplendidly illuminated.

There are accounts in the London papers received via France, that the Britiſh army in India has defeated Tippoo Saib. The Britiſh army conſiſts of 23,000 fighting men—the followers exceed 200,000. The ground it covers in its march in general extends 8 or 9 miles. The Empreſs of Ruſſia is ſaid to be dangerouſly ſick. The negociations for peace between the Empreſs, the Emperor, and the Grand Seignior, having been broken off, hoſtilities have again commenced. The laſt Engliſh meſſenger from Peterſburgh brought no definitive intelligence. The Engliſh naval armament is ſtill continued.

The Engliſh papers alſo contain a memorial from the Prince of Conde to the National Aſſembly, in anſwer to the Decree of 11th June. In which he ſays, "France ſhall never again behold me, ſo long as reaſon and juſtice are baniſhed from her, and ſo long as ſhe is the prey of the factious, who miſlead her."—Alſo a letter from the officers of M. Bouille's army at Luxemburg; in which they ſay, "We ſwear upon our honor (the only thing that remains to us) that we will die for the deliverance of our King."

The ceremony of tranſlating the body of Voltaire to the French Pantheon, was attended with great pomp and ſolemnity, on the 11th July.

The laſt advices from Germany (under the London head of July 19) ſeem to confirm the idea of peace being ſoon eſtabliſhed.

With mobs and inſurrections we generally aſſociate the idea of Tyranny and Oppreſſion on the part of the Government---but when riots and outrages are committed on thoſe who are advocates for a reform in the abuſes of government, we may well exclaim---"The World's turn'd upſide down."

There is one idea however connected with this buſineſs that may be of uſe, and that is, that mobs may be excited *without* any, as well as by a juſt cauſe.

As the ſeveral accounts received of the late riots in Birmingham bear one and the ſame complexion, and are accompanied with no extenuating circumſtances, it may juſtly be expected that the whole truth is not yet told.

In Birmingham the great maſs of the inhabitants are manufacturers and artiſans---hundreds, perhaps, thouſands of them, are dependant for their daily employment on a few individuals---the apprehenſions probably excited in their minds, that the prevalence of French revolution principles would in their operation unhinge the preſent regulations of government, and throw them out of immediate employ, and conſequently deprive them of ſubſiſtence, gave riſe to their oppoſition to the celebration of the anniverſary of French Freedom.

To ſay that the agency of government was employed on this occaſion, amounts to the ſame as ſaying that either the people are mobbiſhly attached to the government, or that the government poſſeſſed in this inſtance an influence or power equal to controuling the popular opinion.

It may be perhaps ſafely aſſerted, that no judgment can be formed of the predominant ſentiments of the people of England, from the Birmingham ſample---for it is probable that, had the mobility in other places been excited to riſe, a very different deſcription of characters would have been ſufferers.

By yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated the 26th Auguſt, received in Town on Friday, by way of New-London.

"An inſurrection has broken out amongſt the Mulattoes and Negroes; they are deſtroying every thing they come acroſs; there is now in ſight of the harbour eleven plantations all in flames. The inhabitants are in the greateſt conſternation---they greatly apprehend the town will be fired; ---and every one, American as well as Inhabitant, mounts guard, and are making preparations for defence. The government, fearful the whites may be forced to abandon the Iſland, have laid an embargo on all veſſels---reſerving them as the laſt mean of ſafety."

We learn through various channels that Col. B. Harriſon, who marched from Kentucky, againſt the Indian towns of the Sciota, has returned. The Indians had abandoned their towns before he reached them, and he ſaw only one on the march, who was killed by ſome of his party.

A *curious extract* from a late publication, entituled, "A ſtate of the Province of *Quebec*," drawn up by Mr. Ogden, of that province, *for the information* of the Duke of Clarence.

"Great-Britain, ſays the author, can have but two objects for retaining the province; the one is the commerce, and the other is founded in *policy*, from *the ſituation* of the province; for whenever it is well ſettled by inhabitants *firmly attached* to his Majeſty, *Great-Britain may always hold a rod over the heads of the American States, and keep them in awe.*" The citizens of the United States who may have met with this publication, will be at a loſs which moſt to admire---the *inſolence* or the *folly* of this ſagacious politician. The remark is ſomewhat in the ſtyle of one which has lately made its appearance in the debates of a ſtate legiſlature, to this effect, "That it would be proper to poſtpone a certain meaſure, till it ſhould be ſeen how Congreſs would behave, as this poſtponement would thereby give a great *influence in that ſtate over Congreſs*, and awe them into meaſures *peculiarly beneficial to that ſtate.*"

Alas poor Congreſs! What an arduous taſk have you to perform! A ROD from *Canada* held over your heads, on one ſide, and a *rod* from a *great ſtate* on the other ſide, beware and tremble!---In the above-mentioned publication is this further obſervation, "Out of the towns of Quebec and Montreal, there is not in Canada, upon an average, *three men in a pariſh who can read and write.*"---This is the province which is to keep the American States in awe; *Riſum teneatis!*

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the owners and poſſeſſors of the marſhes lying on Stow creek, and the two branches thereof, in the counties of Salem and Cumberland, intend to preſent a bill to the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their next ſitting, to be paſſed into a law, to enable them to erect a bank and dam acroſs ſaid Stow creek, below the fork thereof, at or near a place called Long's landing, in order to ſecure the marſhes from the overflow of the tide.

6w EDWARD KEASBY,
Sept. 2, 1791. ELNATHAN DAVIS.

Gloucester county, September 16, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the twentieth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Mary Hillman, inn-keeper, in Gloucester townſhip and county, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, attendance will be given by us, the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners appointed to divide a tract of land and cedar ſwamp, heretofore held in coparceny between Samuel Harriſon, Robert Blackwell, the deviſees of William Hugg, deceaſed, and the deviſees of Samuel Clement, deceaſed; at which time and place a diviſion of ſaid land and ſwamp will be proceeded to between the ſaid parties, purſuant to an act of the legiſlature of this ſtate, paſſed the 11th day of November, 1789. JOHN HIDER,
† RICHARD CHEASMAN,
JOHN WARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons, who have any demands againſt the eſtate of Richard Cheyney, late of Thornbury townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, to render in their accounts, properly atteſted, within ſix months from the date hereof, in order for ſettlement; and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. JOHN H. CHEYNEY,
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.
Septem. 11th, 1791. ¶

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 3d day of October, at the late dwelling-houſe of Richard Cheyney, deceaſed, a FARM, containing about 80 acres, ſituate in Thornbury townſhip, Delaware county, adjoining to Cheſter creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 12 of Cheſter; 15 acres of which are good meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, 25 or 30 acres of woodland, the remainder good arable land, well watered. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone dwelling houſe and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of about 25 good bearing trees, a good barn, with a cellar underneath, ſufficient to houſe a dozen cattle, a ſaw-mill and wire-mill, and an excellent ſeat for a griſt or merchant mill, with a ſufficiency of water; likewiſe about 17 acres of creek meadow, within a mile of the former. Will be expoſed to ſale on ſaid day, the following effects, viz. horſes, cows, young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, a yoke of oxen, cart, log-carriages, plow, harrow and gears, cyder-works, &c. with a variety of houſhold and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by JOHN CHEYNEY,
¶ WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.

Salem, ſtate of New Jerſey, Sept. 10, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway; he calls himſelf JAMES HERMAN, appears to be 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, middling black, has a full mouth, ſmall eyes, well limbed, walks ſtraight, has a lage ſcar and bump on his left leg; has on a dark brown coat, blue jacket, ſtriped linen trowſers, fine ſhirt, and wool hat; pretends that he is a freeman, and that he came from Accomack county, in the ſtate of Maryland, about ſix weeks ago, and ſays that he is well acquainted with Col. Parmer, Capt. Sturgis, and John M'Clain, merchant. His maſter, if any he has, is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold out, in ſix weeks from the date of this advertiſement, for the ſame.

N. B. Said James plays well on the violin, and has a paſs ſigned William Downey, Accomack county, and ſtate of Maryland.

‡ ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Eaſton townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 1ſt inſtant, a ſmall red COW. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. MARTHA DAVIS.
September 16th, 1791. *

BROKE into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living in M'Cutchin's Lane, the 31ſt of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall dark brown BULL, about two years old, two white ſpots about his head. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. FRANCIS SHAFFNER.
Southwark, Septem. 13th, 1791.

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the Upper Ferry on Schuylkill, a black MARE, with three white feet and a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
Sept. 8, 1791. DAVID GRAY.

Gloucester county, New-Jerſey, Eighth mo. 22, 1791.

TO be ſold, at public vendue, on the premiſes, on the third day of the Tenth month (October) at two o'clock in the afternoon, A Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 140 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Newtown, and county aforeſaid, about two miles from Haddonfield, and five miles from Coopers' ferries, about 100 acres whereof are cleared upland and meadow, the remainder woodland. There are on the premiſes a frame dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, and other buildings, apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This tract is well watered, and is bounded on Newtown-creek, and by lands of Jacob Stokes, Samuel Webſter, and others.

Alſo, on the day following, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be expoſed to ſale, on the premiſes, eleven acres of meadow at Repaupa, in the county aforeſaid, adjoining meadow of Edward Gibbs, and others. The whole late the property of Samuel Brown, and to be ſold by

THOMAS GITHENS,
THOMAS M. POTTER, } Aſſignees.

N. B. The above lands will be ſold in lots, if it will beſt ſuit the purchaſers. ¶

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, in and for the said state, the honorable Edward Shippen, Esq; Doctor of Laws, and the honorable Jasper Yeates, Esq; Justices of the said Courts, have issued their precept, bearing date the nineteenth day of August last, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, at the Court-house in West-Chester, for the county of Chester, on Monday, the twenty-sixth day of September instant.

Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and Constables, within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions and Examinations, and other their Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done: Also that all those who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then will be in the Gaol of the said county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as it shall be just.

Dated at West-Chester, the second Day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and in the sixteenth year of American Independence.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

GOD save the Commonwealth!

West-Chester, Chester county, September 2d, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for the district composed of the counties of Chester and Montgomery, of a person to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States for two years, shall be held by the citizens of this state, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the same places respectively, in the same manner, and under the care and regulation of the same officers, as, in and by the several Acts of Assembly for the regulation of the general election of this state, is provided.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,

BETWEEN the hours of one and four in the Afternoon of the 10th day of October next, at the Spread-Eagle Inn, on Lancaster road, about ninety-six acres of Land, more or less, situate on the north side of the Gulf road, Trediffrin township. Any person desirous of being more particularly informed of the situation, &c. of the Land, may apply to Daniel, Benjamin or Jacob Maule, near the premises. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by one or more of the Subscribers.

JOHN DRINKER, ELLIS YARNALL, THOMAS WISTAR, } Assignees of Tho. and Ebenezer Maule.

N. B. The creditors of Thomas and Ebenezer Maule are desired to transmit their accounts, duly proved, to Nicholas and Bale Owings of Baltimore, Trustees legally appointed in that state; to enable said Trustees to make a dividend of Effects in their hands.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Warrington township, Bucks county, A bay HORSE, five years old, near 16 hands high, neither brand nor ear-mark, paces and trots, shod before, has neither star nor white foot, but a few white hairs in his forehead; has a lump on his right flank, about the size of a small hen's egg. Whoever secures said horse and thief, so that the owner gets his horse again, and the thief is brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or SIX DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

Sept. 5th, 1791. † HUGH BARTLEY.

THREE POUNDS, Reward.

WAS taken out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Springfield township, Bucks county and state of Pennsylvania, on the night of the 23d of this instant, a bright bay MARE, about eleven years old, about fourteen hands high, remarkably spotted, a large ball, three white feet, all the under side of her belly white, and a large Saddle mark, a little lump like a wind-broke on her right flank, and a large scar on her right buttock, black mane and tail, trots and canters short, and is quick motioned. Whoever takes up said Mare, and secures her, so as the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward, paid by

HENRY FUNK.

August 25th, 1791. ‖

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, last Friday evening, the second of this Month, from the Subscriber, living, in Germantown, at the sign of the King of Prussia, the following articles: A pair of large square silver Buckles, weighing 120 pennyweight, marked B. L. and some money, the whole amounting to the value of 20 dollars. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner may get the goods again, shall receive the above reward, or 6 dollars for the goods only.

ELIZABETH GROVER.

Germantown, September 6th, 1791. ‖

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Seventh-day night, the 27th instant, out of the pasture of Stephen Comfort, Middletown township, Bucks county, a HORSE and a MARE. The Mare is a dark brown, about fifteen hands high, lengthy and well made; has no marks, except on one hind-foot, which may be a little white; trots naturally, and is a little lame in one hind fetlock joint. The horse is a bright bay, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a star in his forehead, and one or both his hind-feet white; has an uncommon crooked head or Roman nose, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up or gives information of said Horse and Mare, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, from the subscriber, living in Solesbury township, Bucks county, near Corryell's Ferry on the Delaware

† THOMAS PHILLIPS.

8th month 31st 1791.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, the 15th day of January, 1791, we the subscribers, Auditors appointed in an action of attachment against William Morgan, late of Upper-Makefield township, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, an absconded debtor, at the suit of John Taylor, do hereby give notice to all persons having any demands against the said Morgan, as well as those indebted to him, to attend at the house of Mark Hapeny, in Newtown aforesaid, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that a dividend of said Morgan's effects may be made according to law.

WILLIAM BUCHMAN, SAMUEL YARDLEY, JACOB JANNEY, } Auditors.

Newtown, August 6, 1791. §

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, on the night of the 15th instant, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Richland township, Bucks county, a brown bay horse, four years old, about fifteen hands, high, trots and paces, has no mark except a few white hairs in his forehead, his left shoulder has been hurt by the collar near the breast. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, or, if stolen, Ten Dollars for the horse and thief.

JESSE FOULKE.

8th Month 21st, 1791. §

For Sale, the following Property,

Belonging to the estate of John Lukens, late Surveyor-General of this state, deceased.

A Three story Brick House and Lot of Ground, situate on the north side of Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh-streets; containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley; now in the tenure of General Broadhead.

A Lot of Ground adjoining the above to the east, containing in front 22 feet, and extending in depth 132 feet, to the alley aforesaid, on which is erected a Frame House.

Four Lots of Ground, situate on the east side of Seventh, near Market-street, containing in all 79 feet front, and in depth 88 feet; on these lots are erected, a two story Frame House, and a Brick Stable, with stalls for 34 horses.

This property will be sold together or separate, as may be most agreeable to the purchasers.

A Lot of Ground, 22 feet front on the alley aforesaid, and extending in depth 79 feet.

A number of valuable Farms in different counties in this state.

The above property is clear of every incumbrance. For terms apply to

DAVID LENOX.

Philadelphia, August 5. tf

Chocolate *and* Mustard,

Manufactured and sold, wholesale or retail, by

CHRISTIAN HAHN,

At his house, No. 104, North Front-street, between Arch and Race-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He gives the highest price for Mustard-seed.

STOLEN from the subscribers, living near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, on the night of the 29th of the last month, two GELDINGS, the one a bright bay, five years old last spring, about 15 hands high, with a star in his forehead, his near hind foot white, his right knee somewhat larger than the other, trots and canters well, and will pace when held pretty hard, light made and low in flesh; the other a sorrel, seven years old, with a blaze face, 15 hands high, his left fore and off hind feet white, paces, trots and canters well, both his fore legs are splinted, though the left one the most, moves wide behind. Any person securing the said horses, so that the owners may get them again, shall have TWELVE DOLLARS reward, or for either of said horses SIX DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges allowed.

JOHN RICKETTS, jun.
PEREGRINE BRISCOE.

10th August, 1791. ‡

STOLEN,

OUT of the pasture of the subscriber, in Horsham township, Montgomery county, in the night of the 24th instant, A bright bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, low carriage, trots and paces, has one white hind foot. Whoever apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the owner may have his horse again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by ¶ JOSEPH LUKENS.

LOUISSIANA.

ANY persons who wish to become settlers in the rich and fertile province of Louissiana, where each person on their arrival, will have 240 acres of good land granted to them gratis, free from any taxes or rents, may have a passage to that country about the 20th of October next. For particulars enquire of Messrs. Stewart and Nesbitt. No. 15, South Water-street.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1791. 6w.

To be Sold by private Sale,

A VALUABLE GRIST MILL, with two pair of stones, on a never failing stream of water, situate in Evesham township, Burlington county, in the state of New-Jersey. The Mill-house is large and roomy, two stories high, and calculated for carrying on the Merchants business, being about two miles from the Friends meeting-house, and seven from Lamberton, where grain of all kinds can be transported to and from Philadelphia by water, at a low rate. The mill will be sold altogether, or one half only, as may best suit the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM SHARP, and JONATHAN OLIPHANT, on the premises. §

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

SAMUEL DENNIS (a person of low stature, and fair complexion) sailed from Savannah on board the sloop Abigail, in the month of December last, with a cargo of Georgia produce, bound to this port, and, either intentionally, or through stress of weather, put into Cape-Francois; since which we have numerous reports of his having gone to some other West-India Island, disposing of the cargo, and imbezzling the same; likewise accounts of his being in the city of New-York, where search was made, but he absconded. We have also undoubted information of his relations living near Shrewsbury, in New Jersey, and reports, that on absconding, he went to New-Haven, in the state of Connecticut, of which place he is said to be a native.

Now, in order to bring the above Dennis to justice, we hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person who will deliver him up to any goaler in the state of New-York, or Pennsylvania, so that we may have him prosecuted as the law directs: and in case a recovery of property ensues, we offer the reward of Two Hundred Dollars.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE, Jun.
(For self, and others concerned in said shipment.)

Philadelphia, August 8, 1791,

☞ The different printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above.

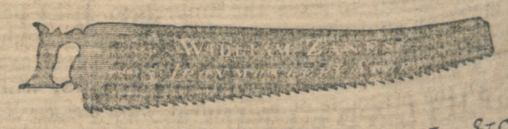
CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a brown MARE, about four years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 8, 1791. ¶ LLOYD JONES.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the *Hand-Saw* and *Green Canister*, No. 23, on the east side of Chesnut and Market-Second-street, between the last vessels from Bristol and Liverpool, and Pigou from London, has imported in

AN ASSORTMENT OF



IRONMONGERY, &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, for cash or the usual credit, viz.

LOCKS and hinges of many sorts and sizes,
Saddlers tacks, bridle-bitts, stirrup-irons, silvered staple and plates, &c.
An assortment of carpenters tools,
Shoemakers ditto,
Turners ditto,
Coopers ditto,
Spades and shovels, spinning-wheel irons,
A large assortment of card wire,
Iron and brass ditto,
Coffin, desk and drawer furniture,
Smiths bench and hand vizes, anvils and rubbers,
Files and rasps, many sorts and sizes,
Bricklayers & plaisterers trowels
Fishhooks and flax-hatchels,
Shoe buckles, ditto chapes,
Scythes, chain traces and frying pans,
Brass and bell metal kettles,
London and Bristol pewter, among which are oval dishes,
A variety of cutlery, viz.
White and green ivory handled table knives and forks, with steels,
Ditto ditto, desert ditto,
Buck, ebony and common bone ditto,
Pruning knives, pen and pocket ditto,
Butchers ditto and steels,
Taylors and other shears and sciffars,
Razors with and without straps,
Glovers and sheep shears, &c. &c.
Brass and leather ink horns,
Brass and iron-head shovels and tongs,---Sad-irons,
Steel-yards and scale-beams,
Small iron weights in setts,
Spectacles, ivory & horn combs,
English glue,
Ground red wood,
Allum, copperas and best blue galls,
Scotch and Turkey oil stones,
Shoe rubbers and English rag stones.

American Manufactories, viz.

3d, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24 and 30d. nails,
Carpenters planes and shingling hatchets,
Screw augers and falling axes,
Spades and shovels,
Ditching and dung ditto,
A variety of brass and brass-head fire dogs,
Cradling and grass scythes and sickles,
Crumb-creek stones,
Lamp black and glue,
Dutch ovens, pots and skillets,
Copper and iron tea kettles,
Horse, cow and sheep bells,
Hair sieves and riddles,
Seine, sewing & packing twine,
Plowlines, traces, bedcords and laces,
And many other articles not enumerated.

Burr Mill Stones, and Boulting Cloths,

THE subscriber, at his shop in Market-street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, hath for sale a quantity of *Burrs*, either in *Blocks*, or made up in *Mill Stones* of any size, which he will warrant to be of the best quality. Also an excellent assortment of *Boulting Cloths*, &c. &c.

From his experience in the milling business, he hopes to be enabled to give satisfaction to such as may be pleased to favour him with their custom. ‡ eow.

MICHAEL GUNCKEL.

WOOD LAND.

To be Sold, a valuable Piece of Woodland,

SITUATE in the township of Roxborough, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, about 9 miles from the city, containing 248 acres and 137 perches, bounded westward by the river Schuylkill, southward by land of Thomas Levezey and others; the whole is well supplied with timber, which is very valuable, being in the vicinity of Germantown and several lime kilns, from which it is distant only between three and four miles; a considerable quantity of meadow may be made; almost the whole of the remainder would, if cleared, make extraordinary plough land. Wissahickon running through this tract affords a fine mill seat. If more convenient to purchasers would be sold in lots. Apply to BENJAMIN WILSON, at George Baker's, No. 57, Front-street, between Market and Arch-streets. May 27, 1791. epsf

---

CHRISTLIEB BARTLING

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has taken that noted and well situated tavern, the sign of the BUCK, in Second above Race street, No. 130, where he keeps liquors of the first quality; boarding and lodging for travellers and others. The extensive stables and sheds, together with the large and roomy yard, (which are in complete order) the wide and convenient gate-way in Third street, especially for waggons, will be an object to the countryman and traveller. It would be too tedious to enumerate the superior advantages this house enjoys, let it suffice, that very few have such remarkable conveniencies. Those who will honor him with their custom, may depend upon his utmost attention to please. July 12, 1791. tf

---

George Tudor, *Broker,*

At his Office, the north side of Market-street, three doors above Second-street, opposite the Old Court-house, Philadelphia,

BUYS, sells and exchanges the different species of Paper Money, Certificates and Public Securities of this and every other state in the union.

Furnishes Certificates and State Money for the Land-Office, and the business of taking out Warrants, Patents, &c. done with dispatch.

Every Kind of transferable Property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage, on very reasonable terms.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, 6 miles from Philadelphia, on the Hartford or Haverford road, a red and white COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABEL JEANES.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SEPTEMBER, 1791.] THE [NUMBER 3200.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA.

Gen. Wilkinson's Expedition.

Authentic Report of Lieut. Colonel-Commandant WILKINSON, *to his Excellency Gov. St. Clair, containing the particulars of the late Expedition againſt L'Anguille, and the Indians on the Wabaſh.*

Frankfort, *on Kentuckey, Auguſt 24th*, 1791.

SIR,

HAVING carried into complete effect the enterprize which you were pleaſed to direct againſt L'Anguille, and having done the ſavages every other damage on the Wabaſh, to which I conceived my force adequate, I embrace the firſt moment's receſs from active duty, to detail to your Excellency the operations of the expedition intruſted to my conduct.

I left the neighbourhood of Fort-Waſhington on the firſt inſt. at one o'clock, and agreeable to my original plan, feinted boldly at the Miami villages, by the moſt direct courſe the nature of the ground, over which I had to march, would permit; I perſevered in this plan until the morning of the 4th inſt. and thereby avoided the hunting ground of the enemy, and the paths which lead direct from White River to the Wabaſh, leaving the head waters of the firſt to my left; I then being about ſeventy miles advanced of Fort-Waſhington, turned north-weſt. I made no diſcovery until the 5th, about 9 o'clock, A. M. when I croſſed three much frequented paths within two miles of each other, and all bearing eaſt of north; my guides were urgent for me to follow theſe paths, which betrayed their ignorance of the country, and convinced me I had to depend on my own judgment only. In the afternoon of that day, I was obliged to croſs a deep bog, which injured ſeveral of my horſes exceedingly, and a few miles beyond I ſtruck a path bearing north by weſt, marked by the recent footſteps of five or ſix ſavages. My guides renewed their application to me to follow this path, but I purſued my courſe which had been N. 60 W. ſince 2 o'clock. I had not got clear of my encampment next morning, before my advance reported an impaſſable bog in our front, extending ſeveral miles on either hand, and the guides aſſerted that the whole country to the Wabaſh was cut by ſuch bogs, and that it would be impoſſible for me to proceed unleſs I followed the Indian paths, which avoided theſe bogs, or led through them at places where they were leaſt difficult. Although I paid little regard to this information, as delay was dangerous, and every thing depended on the preſervation of my horſes, I determined to turn to the right, and fall into the path I had paſſed the evening before, which varied in its courſe from N. by W. to N. E. The country had now become pondy, in every direction, I therefore reſolved to purſue this path until noon, in the hope that it would conduct me to better ground, or to ſome devious trace which might lead to the object ſought.

At 7 o'clock I croſſed an eaſt branch of Calumet River, about 40 yards wide, and about noon my advance guard fired on a ſmall party of warriors, and took a priſoner, the reſt run off to the eaſtward. I halted about a mile beyond the ſpot where this affair happened, and on examining the priſoner found him to be a Delaware, living near the ſite of the late Miami village, which he informed me was about 30 miles diſtant; I immediately retrogaded four miles, and filed off by the right over ſome riſing ground which I had obſerved between the eaſt branch of Calumet river and a creek four or five miles advance of it, taking my courſe N. 60 W. This meaſure fortunately extricated me from the bogs and ponds, and ſoon placed me on firm ground; late in the afternoon I croſſed one path running from N. to S. and ſhortly after fell into another varying from N. W. to N. by W. I purſued this about two miles, when I encamped—but finding it ſtill inclined northward, I determined to abandon it in the morning.

I reſumed my march on the 6th at four o'clock, the Calumet being to the weſtward of me, I was fearful I ſhould ſtrike the Wabaſh too high up, and perhaps fall in with the ſmall town, which you mentioned to me, at the mouth of the former river. I therefore ſteered a due Weſt courſe, and 6 o'clock A. M. croſſed a road, much uſed both by horſe and foot, bearing due North. I now knew that I was near a Shawaneſe Village, generally ſuppoſed to be on the waters of White River, but actually on thoſe of the Calumet, and was ſenſible that every thing depended on the celerity and ſilence of my movements, as my real object had become manifeſt, I therefore puſhed my march vigorouſly, leaving an officer and 20 men in ambuſh, to watch the road, in order to intercept or beat off any party of the enemy which might caſually be paſſing that way, and thereby prevent as long as poſſible, the diſcovery of my real intentions.

At 8 o'clock I croſſed Calumet river, now 80 yards wide, and running down NNW and purſuing my courſe, I croſſed one path near the weſtern bank of the river, taking the ſame courſe, and at 6 miles diſtance another bearing to the NE. I was now ſenſible from my reckoning compared with my own obſervations, during the late expedition under general Scott, and the information received from your excellency and others, that I could not be very diſtant from l'Anguille. The party left at the road ſoon fell in with four warriors encamped half a mile from the right of my line of march, killed one and drove off the others to the northward. My ſituation had now become extremely critical, the whole country to the north being in alarm, which made me greatly anxious to continue my march during the night, but I had no path to direct me, and it was impoſſible to keep my courſe, or for horſemen to march through a thick ſwampy country, in utter darkneſs. I quitted my camp on the 7th, as ſoon as I could ſee my way, croſſed one path at three miles diſtance bearing NE. and at 7 miles I fell into another very much uſed, bearing NW by N. which I at once adopted, as the direct route to my object, and puſhed forward with the utmoſt diſpatch. I halted at twelve o'clock to refreſh the horſes, and examine the men's arms and ammunition; marched again at half after one, and at 15 minutes before five I ſtruck the Wabaſh, at one and a half leagues above the mouth of Eel River, being the very ſpot for which I had aimed from the commencement of my march. I croſſed the river, and following the path a N by E courſe, at the diſtance of two and a half miles my reconnoitring party announced Eel River in front, and the town on the oppoſite bank, I diſmounted, ran forward and examined the ſituation of the town as far as was practicable, without expoſing myſelf, but the whole face of the country from the Wabaſh to the margin of Eel river, being a continued thicket of brambles, black jacks, weeds and ſhrubs of different kinds, it was impoſſible for me to get a ſatisfactory view without endangering a diſcovery. I immediately determined to poſt two companies near the bank of the river oppoſite to the town, and above the ground I then occupied, to make a detour with Major Caldwell, and the ſecond battalion, until I fell into the Miami Trace, and by that route to croſs the river above, and gain the rear of the town, and to leave directions with Major M'Dowell, who commanded the firſt battalion, to lie perdue until I commenced the attack, then to daſh through the river with his corps and the advanced, and aſſault the houſes in front and upon the left. In the moment that I was about to put this arrangement into execution, word was brought me that the enemy had taken the alarm, and were flying. I inſtantly ordered a general charge which was obeyed with alacrity, the men forcing their way over every obſtacle, plunged through the river with vaſt intrepidity. The enemy was unable to make the ſmalleſt reſiſtance. Six warriors and (in the hurry and confuſion of the charge) two ſquaws and a child were killed, thirty four priſoners were taken, and an unfortunate captive releaſed—with the loſs of two men killed, and one wounded. I found this town ſcattered along Eel river for full three miles, on an uneven ſcrubby oak barren, interſected alternately by bogs almoſt impaſſable, and impervious thickets of plumb, hazle and black jackets. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, if I may credit the report of the priſoners, very few who were in the town eſcaped; expecting a ſecond expedition, their goods were generally packed up or buried. Sixty warriors had croſſed the Wabaſh to watch the paths leading from the Ohio; the head chief, with all the priſoners, and a number of families, were out diggiug a root which they ſubſtitute in the place of the potatoe, and about one hour before my arrival, all the warriors, except eight, had mounted their horſes and rode up the river to a French ſtore, to purchaſe ammunition. This ammunition had arrived from the Miama Village that very day, and the ſquaws informed me was ſtored about two miles from the town. I detached Major Caldwell in queſt of it, but he failed to make any diſcovery, although he ſcoured the country for ſeven or eight miles up the river. I encamped in the town that night, and the next morning cut up the corn ſcarcely in the milk, burnt the cabbins, and mounted my young warriors, ſquaws and children in the beſt manner in my power, and leaving two infirm ſquaws and a child with a ſhort talk (a copy of which I have the honor to encloſe you) I commenced my march for the Kickapoo Town in the Prarie. I felt my priſoners a vaſt incumbrance, but I was not in force to juſtify a detachment, having barely 523 rank and file, and being then in the boſom of the Ouiattanon country, one hundred and eighty miles removed from ſuccour, and not more than one and a half days forced march from the Pattawattamees, Shawaneſe and Delawares.

Not being able to diſcover any path in the direct courſe to the Kickapoo Town, I marched by the road leading to Tippecanoe, in the hope of finding ſome diverging trace which might favour my deſign. I encamped that evening about ſix miles from Kenapacomaqua, the Indian name for the town I had deſtroyed, and marched next morning at four o'clock. My courſe continued weſt till nine o'clock, when I turned to the north weſt on a ſmall hunting path, and at a ſhort diſtance I launched into the boundleſs Praries of the weſt, with the intention to purſue that courſe, until I could ſtrike a road which leads from the Pattawattamees of Lake Michigan, immediately to the town I ſought. With this view I puſhed forward, through bog after bog, to the ſaddle ſkirts in mud and water, and after perſevering for eight hours, I found myſelf environed on all ſides with moraſſes which forbad my advancing, and at the ſame time rendered it difficult for me to extricate my little army. The way by which we had entered was ſo much beat and ſoftened by the horſes, that it was almoſt impoſſible to return by that route, and my guides pronounced the moraſs in front impaſſable. A chain of thin groves extending in the direction to the Wabaſh, at this time preſented to my left, it was neceſſary I ſhould gain theſe groves, and for this purpoſe I diſmounted, went forward, & leading my horſe thro' a bog to the arm pits in mud and water, with great difficulty and fatigue I accompliſhed my object, and changing my courſe to S by W I regained the Tipeacanoe road at five o'clock, and encamped on it at 7 o'clock, after a march of thirty miles, which broke down ſeveral of my horſes.

I am the more minute in detailing the occurrences of this day, becauſe they produced the moſt unfavourable effect. I was in motion at four next morning, and at 8 o'clock my advanced guard made ſome diſcoveries, which induced me to believe we were near an Indian town, I immediately puſhed that body forward on a trot, and followed with Major Caldwell and the 2d battallion, leaving Major M'Dowell to take charge of the priſoners. I reached Tipecanoe at 12 o'clock, which had been occupied by the enemy, who watched my motions and abandoned the place that morning, After the deſtruction of this town in June laſt, the enemy had returned and cultivated their corn and pulſe, which I found in high perfection and in much greater quantity than at L'Anguille.

To refreſh my horſes and give time to cut down the corn, I determined to halt until the next morning, and then to reſume my march to the Kickapoo town, in the Prarie, by the road which leads from Oniattanon to that place. In the courſe of the day, I had diſcovered ſome murmurings and diſcontent among the men, which I found on enquiry to proceed from their reluctance to advance farther into the enemy's country; this induced me to call for a ſtate of the horſes and proviſions, when, to my great mortification 270 horſes were returned lame and tired, with barely five days proviſions for the men.

Under theſe circumſtances, I was compelled to abandon my deſigns upon the Kickapoos of the Prarie; and with a degree of anguiſh not to be comprehended but by thoſe who have experienced ſimilar diſappointments, I marched forward to a town of the ſame nation, ſituate about three leagues weſt of Ouiattanon;—as I advanced to that town, the enemy made ſome ſhew of fighting me, but vaniſhed at my approach. I deſtroyed this town, conſiſting of thirty houſes, with a conſiderable quantity of corn in the milk, and the ſame day I moved on to Ouiattannon, where I forded the Wabaſh, and proceeded to the ſite of the villages on the margin of the Prarie, where I encamped at 7 o'clock. At this town and the villages deſtroyed by Gen. Scott, in June, we found the corn had been replanted, and was now in high cultivation, ſeveral fields being well ploughed, all which we deſtroyed.—On the 12th. I reſumed my march, and falling into Gen. Scott's return trace, I arrived without any material incident, at the Rapids of Ohio, on the 21ſt inſt. after a march by accurate computation, of 451 miles from Fort-Waſhington.

The volunteers of Kentucky have, on this occaſion, acquitted themſelves with their uſual good conduct, but as no opportunity offered for individual diſtinction, it would be unjuſt to give one the plaudits to which all have an equal title. I cannot, however, in propriety forbear to expreſs my warm approbation of the good conduct of my Majors M'Dowell and Caldwell, and of Col. Ruſſell, who, in the character of a volunteer, without commiſſion, led my advance; and I feel myſelf under obligations to Major Adair and Capt. Parker, who acted immediately about my perſon, for the ſervices they rendered me, by the moſt prompt, active and energetic exertions.

The ſervice which I have been able to render, fall ſhort of my wiſhes, my intention and expectation—but, ſir, when you reflect on the cauſes which checked my career, and blaſted my deſigns, I flatter myſelf you will believe every thing has been done, which could be done in my circumſtances; I have deſtroyed the chief town of the Ouiattanon nation, and made priſoners, the ſons and ſiſters of the King; I have burnt a reſpectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at leaſt 430 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk. The Ouiattannons left without houſes, home or proviſion, muſt ceaſe to war, and will find active employ to ſubſiſt their ſquaws and children during the impending winter.

Should theſe ſervices ſecure to the country which I immediately repreſented, and the corps which I had the honor to command, the favourable conſideration of government, I ſhall infer the approbation of my own conduct, which, added to a conſciouſneſs of having done my duty, will conſtitute the richeſt reward I can enjoy.

Mr. Charles Vancouvre will have the honor to deliver this letter to your Excellency, who attended me as quartermaſter to the expedition, and rendered me important ſervices. He is able to give a ſatisfactory idea of the ſituation of the country over which I paſſed, and can aſcertain with preciſion the courſe and diſtance to any point of my route. I recommend him to you as a gentleman of worth.

With the warmeſt and moſt perfect reſpect, I have the honor to be your Excellency's

Obliged, obedient and moſt faithful ſervant,

JA. WILKINSON.

His Excellency Major Gen. St. CLAIR,
Fort-Waſhington.

A TALK,

From Lieut.-Colonel-Commandant JAMES WILKINSON, to the INDIAN NATIONS living on the River Wabaſh, 9th Auguſt, 1791.

To the Indian Indian Nations living on the River Wabaſh, and its Waters.

THE arms of the United States are again exerted againſt you, and again your towns are in flames, and your wives and children made captives: Again you are cautioned to liſten to the voice of reaſon, to ſue for peace, and to ſubmit to the protection of the United States, who are willing to become your friends and fathers; but at the ſame time, are determined to puniſh you for every injury you may offer to their children. Regard not thoſe evil counſellors, who, to ſecure to themſelves the benefits of your trade, adviſe to meaſures which involve you, your women and children, in trouble and diſtreſs. —The United States wiſh to give you peace; becauſe it is good in the eyes of the Great Spirit, that all his children ſhould unite and live like brothers: But if you fooliſhly prefer war, their warriors are ready to meet you in battle, and will not be the firſt to lay down the hatchet. You may find your ſquaws and your children under the protection of our great chief and warrior General ST. CLAIR, at Fort-Waſhington, to him you will make applications, for an exchange of priſoners, or for peace.

Given under my hand and ſeal, at Kenapacomaqua, the 9th day of Auguſt, 1791.

JAMES WILKINSON,
Lieut. Col. Comdt.

BOSTON,

Sept. 17. Nathaniel Barrett, eſq. who arrived in town, yeſterday, via. *Cape Ann*, from *France*---which he left on the 1ſt of Auguſt, informs us, that the moſt perfect tranquillity pervaded the whole of that kingdom, united with a determined reſolution to defend the principles of the Revolution againſt all attemps againſt them. internal or external.—That the flight of the King did not excite an agitation of 48 hours continuance:—That on the promulgation of the decree, exonerating the King from all culpability, and declaring his perſon inviolable, a few rioters aſſembled at the *Champ de Mars*, to ſwear not to have a King, and that two perſons fell victims to their rage—but that the Marquis *de la Fayette*, at the deſire of the Municipality immediately marched a body of the National Guards (who to a man are true to the Conſtitution) and, after ſome oppoſition from the mob, about a

dozen of whom were killed and wounded, diſperſed them; and that ſince the moſt perfect order had been preſerved.

Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Boſton Tontine Aſſociation, that the Society have appointed Monday next, to come to a choice of a Treaſurer for the Society.

Since our laſt arrived here the Ship Mancheſter, Captain Clay, from Liverpool; Ship Clothier, Captain Strong, from Hull; Ship William Penn, Captain Sutton, from London; and Ship Birmingham, Captain Simmons, from Briſtol; by whom we have the following advices, viz.

HAGUE, July 10.

The terrible fire which took place at Amſterdam, and entirely conſumed the Arſenal, appears not to have been the effect of accident. The fire appeared in ſeveral places at the ſame time, and there is no doubt was the effect of ſome criminal deſign, which had been long in preparation. Three ſuſpicious perſons have been ſeized, who appear rather agents than principals in the tranſaction. The loſs ſuſtained is eſtimated at four millions of florins, and will for ſome time put it out of the power of the ſtate to bring a fleet into action, if circumſtances ſhould render it neceſſary. With difficulty the ſhips of war and frigates moored below the building, as well as thoſe which are now building or in repair, were preſerved. The fire made its appearance at two o'clock in the morning, and at day-break all was conſumed.

This calamity, which each party attributes to its opponents, has revived former animoſities. The friends of the Stadtholder accuſe the patriots, who, in conſequence, have been ill treated by ſome of the mob. Orange cockades have become more frequent than ever in Amſterdam; and ſince the day of the fire, all who appear without them have been inſulted by the populace. The effect of this new violence, is a ſpirit of turbulence and diſſention, which there is reaſon to fear may break out into action. The ſituation of France is the principal ground of animoſity. The patriots teſtified their joy too openly upon occaſion of the King's being brought back to Paris, and the party of the Stadtholder, as an expreſſion of attachment to the royal cauſe, wear a white cockade under their orange cockade, but in a manner that cannot eſcape notice. Some pretend, that the fire was owing to the diſcontents of the workmen, who were obliged to work beyond their uſual hours, in order to get the fleet in readineſs, to join the navy of England againſt Ruſſia.

VIENNA, July 26.

We are ſtill confidently aſſured, that the Miniſters of the Congreſs of Sziſtova have verbally agreed on the conditions of peace, and that the ſignature of a definitive treaty may be depended on.

The following are ſaid to be the motives which have accelerated the buſineſs:

Three ſeveral couriers arrived at Conſtantinople nearly at the ſame time, all with embarraſſing accounts. The firſt was from the Turkiſh Miniſter at Berlin, he announced, that notwithſtanding every effort to induce the Pruſſian Cabinet to declare war againſt Ruſſia, he not only had not been able to effect it, but had received ſuch equivocal anſwers, as evidently proved that nothing was to be expected from that quarter. The ſecond brought the news of the defeat of the Corps of the Cham of Tartary, by the Ruſſians, near Babada. And the third had diſpatches which gave information of the Auſtrian Miniſter's having quitted Sziſtova, and that the troops of the Emperor were advancing from all parts towards the frontiers of Turkey.

Theſe accounts ſhook the reſolution of the Divan, and determined them to make ſome ſacrifices to haſten the reeſtabliſhment of peace: and they immediately accepted the *ultimatum* of the Court of Vienna, propoſed by Baron Herbert, which ſtates the ceſſion of Orſowa and its diſtrict as far as the Udna, conſequently the ſtrict *ſtatus quo* before the war.

All the other conqueſts from the Turks are to be given up after the ſignature of the treaty, excepting Chockzim, of which Auſtria will retain the poſſeſſion till the concluſion of a peace with Ruſſia.

PARIS.

July 29. The apprehenſions of an invaſion daily increaſe.

The Marquis de Bouille has obtained the ſame rank in the ſervice of Sweden that he held in that of France. His prediction, ſo much ridiculed, will probably ſoon be verified, of his leading on the armies of foreign powers, to overturn the new conſtitution.

The King of Sweden, it is ſaid, has actually declared himſelf againſt France. He will no doubt be ſoon followed by the Emperor, and the other confederated powers.

The report of the reviſional committee has been made to the other committees. It will be ſubmitted to the Aſſembly in a day or two. It compriſes all the decrees of the Aſſembly which are merely conſtitutional, and may therefore be termed the *Magna Charta* of France. In this form it will be preſented to the King for his acceptance or refuſal.

Their Majeſties are never ſeen, and little heard of. They are as cloſely confined as if they were immured for life in one of the cells of the former Baſtile to them, and from the preſent temper of the people, and the alarm which every where reigns, there is little chance of their unhappy condition being bettered.

BIRMINGHAM, July 25.

On Wedneſday three troops of the 11th regiment of light dragoons, and on Friday three troops of the 1ſt regiment of dragoon guards, marched into the town. Col. De Lancey arrived with an aid-du-camp, on Tueſday, from the King, to take command of the military; and ſuch was his Majeſty's anxiety to provide for the ſecurity of this neighbourhood, that he had given orders for 4000 troops to march to our relief from different quarters. Tranquility, however, being reſtored, the progreſs of the greater part of them will be ſtopped.

Several of the rioters are taken, and more are known; and this day his Majeſty's Juſtices will ſit at the Swan Inn, to receive information reſpecting the riots. An eminent Counſel, with the Treaſury Solicitor and Mr. Juſtice Bond, are arrived from London, to aſſiſt them in their enquiries into the origin and cauſe of the late unfortunate tranſactions.

LIVERPOOL, Auguſt 4.

Mr. Biſſet, an ingenious artiſt of Birmingham, had painted ſome emblematical ornaments for the room where the revolutioniſts dined, which were greatly admired. The central piece was a fine medallion of his Majeſty, encircled with a Glory, on each ſide of which was an alabaſter obeliſk, one exhibiting Gallic Liberty, breaking the bands of Deſpotiſm, and the other repreſenting Britiſh Liberty in its preſent enjoyment. Such, however, was the miſrepreſentation of the mob, that the paintings were ſaid to be a figure of Liberty trampling on a Crown and a King without a head! His Majeſty having expreſſed a deſire to ſee thoſe paintings, they have been ſent up to London for his inſpection.

The riots which ſo much diſtreſſed the people of Birmingham, have been brought to a termination. Every exertion is now making by the civil power, aided by the military, for bringing the authors and promoters of theſe horrid diſturbances to juſtice, and ſuch examples will be made, as may ſerve to deter others in future.

We are ſorry however to ſay, that the ſpirit of turbulence and diſorder has broken out at Sheffield, where, in the courſe of laſt week, the lower claſs of people diſcovered an inclination to riot, in conſequence of the encloſure of the commons of Stannington and Hallam; but by the timely interference of the military, which were ſent for from York and Nottingham, the rioters were diſperſed and a period put to the diſturbances. The rioters had previouſly ſet fire to ſeveral ricks of hay, four of which were conſumed, and gutted the houſes of the Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon, the Vicar, and Mr. Eyre, and done other damage. By the laſt accounts all is quiet.

LONDON.

July 26. The Empreſs of Ruſſia is by no means of the Marquis of Lanſdowne's opinion, that Great-Britain will bring her grey hairs with ſorrow to the grave; at leaſt, ſhe continues to throw from her all appearance of entertaining ſuch apprehenſions. Though the Britiſh friendſhip has given her a marine,---though Britiſh trade is the great reſource of the Ruſſian commerce, and gives the balance of near a million per annum to that country, Catharine is ſo elated by her ſucceſs, and ſo full of her growing importance in the ſcale of Europe, as to manifeſt a diſpoſition to brave the diſpleaſure of Great-Britain.

July 28. The declaration of the Spaniſh Monarch reſpecting the preſent ſtate of French affairs is couched in ſuch language as ſtrongly evinces a deſign of taking an active part in favour of the Royal Family. He dwells particularly on the daring inſults offered to the perſon of the Sovereign, with other remarks of a like nature, and only promiſes his "friendſhip and regard," on condition the Aſſembly will reflect properly on the ſteps they have taken, which, in other words, implies, that they ſhall retract from what has been already done.

The Vienna Gazette preſents a circumſtance the more noticeable, as it is the only ſtate paper in Europe which has as yet given a deciſive opinion on the French revolution!—When that paper mentions the change in the latter kingdom as a rebellion, and the National Aſſembly as a ſelf-created body, there cannot remain a doubt either of the ſentiments or deſigns of the Emperor.

July 30. They write from Paris, that the eyes of all are turned towards the frontiers; an attack of a very formidable nature being confidently looked for. This is to be directed by the Prince of Conde, againſt the Department of the Meuſe the Moſelle, where M. Bouille commanded. This Prince will make his invaſion at the head of 7000 or 8000 gentlemen volunteers, ſupported by another body of 8000 or 10000 men, levied and paid by the emigrants, and the two brothers of the King.

Twenty thouſand citizens of Paris have enrolled their names as volunteers to proceed to the fronteers. Only 4,500 have been admitted to the honour of marching for the preſent. A conſiderable number of young gentlemen of Paris have offered to mount themſelves, and to go at their own expence to form a body of light horſe. But this offer has been declined, as tending to introduce into the National Guard a particular order.

The number of rioters killed in the late affray is not yet known. The detachment of National Guards was, upon that occaſion, followed by carts, into which the ſlain were immediately thrown, that the populace might not be irritated to further violence by a view of the dead bodies.

Auguſt 1. It is aſſerted in all the foreign papers, that the King of Sweden has received the Marquis de Bouille into his ſervice, with the ſame rank and appointments that he formerly enjoyed in that of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

During his ſtay at Spa, a conſpiracy againſt his perſon was diſcovered, and one of the conſpirators taken into confinement.

COUNTER REVOLUTION.—What rumour has long without ſufficient likelihood affirmed, ſeems now to wear an aſpect more ſerious. From the frontiers, paſſengers aſſert that every day ſmall parties of Auſtrian troops arrive, 20, 40, and frequently 60 together, generally in diſguiſe. About 200 ſoldiers have deſerted from the regiments Berwick and Liegeois, to join the royal party.

The troops of the Emperor, which are now poſted adjoining to, and on the banks of the Rhine, are ſaid to amount to no leſs than 170,000 men.

M. de Bouille has had frequent conferences with the King of Sweden ſince his reception into his Majeſty's ſervice.

Government of France.

Preſervation of the Peace.

In the ſitting of the National Aſſembly on Saturday evening, July 16, the Accuſateurs Publics attended, and were addreſſed by the Preſident:

"The conſtitution has entruſted to you the proſecution of ſuch offenders, as diſturb the public tranquility. All oppoſition of individual will to the law is a ſapping of the foundation of the conſtitution, the law being the expreſſion of the general will. May the ſeverity of the laws prove a reſtraint to bad citizens, as well as a ſecurity to all good Frenchmen, for the happineſs and quiet which they ought to enjoy, under the empire of legitimate authority."

SUNDAY, July 17.

A long decree, relative to the adminiſtration of the marine, and which appeared to have been drawn up with great care, was paſſed.

MONDAY.

The conſtitutional committee was ordered to prepare ſome plan for calling members together, upon any public commotion.

Addreſs from Rouen.

"The ſociety of the friends of the conſtitution at Rouen have not taken their title in vain; they know that obedience to the laws is the firſt duty of a free citizen.—France, by her courage, has obtained liberty; ſhe will not loſe it by anarchy. All the true friends of the conſtitution will rally round the national aſſembly, as the only light which can guide them. It is by the will of the people that you repreſent, and they ought to know the reſpect due to a power, which they have themſelves conſtituted.

"Our powers are committed to you, and you will not ſuffer your deliberations to be influenced by the cries of the factions. If we are all able to judge of the public ſpirit by the ſimple and ſpontaneous expreſſion of our fellow-citizens' will, we may atteſt to you, that the immenſe majority, which has formed your decrees ſince the flight of the King, will not be leſs, thro' the whole extent of the empire.

"The ſociety of the friends of the conſtitution at Rouen, in particular, have unanimouſly applauded the prudence of the meaſures which you have taken, and ſwear, that they exiſt, only to live and die the ſlaves of the laws."

Ready Money.

A decree was paſſed for the eſtabliſhment of an office, at which ſmall aſſignats of five livres may be exchanged for their value in money, only one aſſignat being exchanged for each perſon in a day. Proprietors of manufactures, however, may exchange, inſtead of an aſſignat for five, one for an hundred livres.

Tumult in Paris.

The municipal officers of Paris were admitted to give an account of the events of yeſterday.

The Mayor addreſſed the Aſſembly:

"The Municipal body preſent themſelves before you deeply afflicted by the events which have juſt occurred. Crimes have been committed, and the juſtice of the law has been exerciſed. We venture to aſſure you that it was neceſſary. Public order was attacked; leagues and conſpiracies were formed; we publiſhed the martial law; ſeditions provoked force; they fired upon the magiſtrates and the National Guard, but the puniſhment of their crimes fell upon their guilty heads.

"If the aſſembly think it neceſſary, we will give an account of what paſſed."

The Aſſembly deſired to receive it, and the Mayor read the following exact account from the Proceſs-Verbal, dated July 17.

"The Municipal body being aſſembled to provide means for enſuring the public tranquility, it was ſtated, that this day a conſiderable croud was collected upon the ſcite of the Baſtile, and afterwards upon the plain of Federation. The National Guard received orders to repair there, and after theſe meaſures had been taken, there was reaſon to believe that the public tranquility would not be offended. The Municipal Body came to the following reſolution, which they cauſed to be publiſhed upon the ſpot.

"The Municipal body being informed that factious perſons and foreigners, hired to promote diſorders and provoke rebellion, have endeavoured to collect crouds, with the culpable intention of exciting the people to ſome exceſſes, after having the ſecond aſſiſtant of the Attorney-General of the community, declare, that all aſſemblies of perſons, with arms, or without, in the public places, ſtreets and high-ways, are contrary to law; and, therefore, forbid all perſons from aſſembling, or forming themſelves in crouds in any public place, and orders all thoſe ſo collected to ſeparate immediately.

The Commiſſioners of the police are directed to repair, without delay, to all the places in their juriſdictions, where the public tranquility ſhall be menaced, and to employ all the means given them by the law for preſerving the peace. The Commandant-General of the National Guard is alſo ordered to give inſtantly the moſt poſitive orders for diſperſing all mobs. The Municipal Body, reſerving to themſelves to take the neceſſary meaſures, as circumſtances may require.

"About eleven o'Clock, the Municipal Body were informed, that two perſons had been aſſaſſinated at Gros Cailloux. Three of their numbers were deputed, to reſtore order, and proclaim, if neceſſary, the martial law.

"Many detachments of the National Guards accompanied the Municipal officers. About two o'Clock, the Municipal party were informed, that the National Guard had been inſulted; that M. the Commandant-General had arreſted four perſons for attacking them with ſtones; that one of theſe had a loaded piſtol, and had confeſſed the having thrown ſome earth at the commander of the Horſe Guards.

"The Municipal Body, conſidering that an armed force could not be alarming to good citizens, decreed, that martial law ſhould be publiſhed. Immediately three Commiſſioners went from the Common-Hall to proclaim it; and the red flag was expoſed from one of the principal windows.

"At half paſt five, in the evening, juſt as the Municipality were about to proceed to the Plain of Federation, where the croud remained, the Commiſſioners ſent to Gros Calloux, arrived, and related that one of the murderers had been taken, but had eſcaped from the National Guard; that a perſon had fired at the Commandant-General, and when arreſted and conducted to one of the Sections, had been ſet at liberty by order of the Commandant.

"They related, that the two murders had been accompanied with ſome atrocious circumſtances: that they had mutilated their unhappy victims, had cut off their heads, and were about to carry them upon pikes into Paris, eſpecially into the Palais Royal, when the National Guard arrived. The guard was inſulted, and one of the principal officers was in danger. The altar of the country was covered with perſons of both ſexes, collected to preſent, as they ſaid, a petition againſt the decree of the 15th of July.

"The Commiſſaries gave different accounts, but as they inſiſted upon it, it was agreed, that a deputation of twelve perſons ſhould accompany them into the commonwealth.

"This circumſtance occaſioned a new deliberation, and the Municipal Body, conſidering, that all the different accounts announced a conſpiracy againſt the country; that ſtrangers recently arrived in the capital fomented theſe movements; and that the Municipal Officers being reſponſible, could not defer the proclamation of the martial law, the effect of which would be the prevention of inſurrections and the aſſurance of liberty to the deliberations of the National Aſſembly, decreed that their former orders ſhould be executed.

"At ſix o'clock the Municipal Body were ready to receive the petitioners. when it appeared that they had retired, without doubt, to inform the perſons aſſembled of the proclamation of martial law.

"The Municipal Body began their march, preceded by a detachment of cavalry, with three pieces of cannon, and the red flag, and followed by a large detachment of National Guards. It was half paſt ſeven when the Municipal Body arrived at the Plain of Federation. It was

their intention to proceed immediately to the Altar of the country, but they had ſcarcely entered, when ſome perſons placed round the glacis cried out, "down with the red flag—down with the bayonets." As the Municipal Body proceeded, the mob threw ſtones, and a gun was fired at the Municipal Officers. The National Guard immediately fired over the heads of the multitude, who now began to ſeparate.

"Soon afterwards, however, they collected upon the ſide of the glacis, which is towards Groſs Calloux, where they again ſhouted, and threw ſtones. Then the National Guard uſed the power given them by the ſeventh article of your decree, when actual violence ſhould render the order of the Municipal Officers impoſſible.

"The killed were eleven or twelve, and the wounded ten or twelve. Several officers and ſoldiers of the National Guard were wounded by ſtones. One of theſe was thrown from his horſe; ſome were the victims of the crowd; two volunteer chaſſeurs were killed, one being alone and the other at his poſt; a cannonier was maſſacred by ſtabs with a knife. Several of the rioters were apprehended and conducted to priſon. At ten o'clock at night the Municipal Body returned to the Common Hall, from whence they went immediately to give an account to the Department."

The Preſident informed the Municipalities of the approbation of the Aſſembly, both of their conduct and that of the National Guard.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

Yeſterday morning, about one o'clock, a moſt alarming fire broke out in Mill-ſtreet---the flames raged with the utmoſt violence for ſix hours, and notwithſtanding the uſual and very ſpirited exertions of the firemen and citizens in general, a very great deſtruction of property, eſtimated at more than twenty thouſand pounds, took place.

September 26.

The ſchooner Peggy, Capt. White, arrived on Saturday laſt, in 19 days from Hiſpaniola. He confirms the accounts we had before received from that iſland. The diſtreſſed ſituation of the white people almoſt exceeds deſcription. The negroes having deſolated and deſtroyed all the open country, proceeded to attack the Cape (Francois.) They were defeated with great ſlaughter in three deſperate attempts on that town. In one defeat 2000 of them were killed, and 1500 taken priſoners, of whom every tenth man was beheaded. Many of the white people were alſo killed in theſe conflicts---one regiment alone left fifty men killed in one engagement. The mulattoes had not joined the negroes; they were in arms for their own defence, and had informed the white people, that if they would conform to the decrees of the National Aſſembly, they would aſſiſt them to ſuppreſs the inſurrection.---We do not learn whether any or what anſwer has been given to this meſſage.

Upwards of ſixty ſail of American veſſels are detained at the Cape.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.

We are happy to inform the public, that the application made on the 21ſt inſtant to the government of the United States by the Miniſter of France, for aid in money and certain ſupplies, to enable him to furniſh the government of Hiſpaniola with ſuch articles as are neceſſary for its ſupport againſt the black inſurgents, and for the relief of the inhabitants, was attended with immediate compliance, to the full extent of the requeſt made. The powers veſted by Congreſs in the Chief Magiſtrate, have been ſo arranged by him, as to admit of the prompt aſſiſtance which the circumſtances of the caſe required, which muſt afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to every friend of good government in France, and to the reſpectability of that of the United States.

In conſequence of the above information, a motion was made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on Thurſday, to ſuſpend the reſolution which had been agreed to, for ſending two veſſels loaded with proviſions to Hiſpaniola. The motion was laid on the table.

Engliſh Papers to the 1ſt Auguſt, received at New-York, ſay that a marriage is concluded on between the Duke of York and a daughter of the King of Pruſſia.

CARLISLE, Sept. 21.

At a period when the general voice of the people proclaims the excellence of the Federal Government----and the ſtate of Pennſylvania in particular is anticipating every bleſſing from a conſtitution ſo nearly conformable to it, an alarming ſedition together with a moſt daring turbulent temper has unhappily manifeſted itſelf in the county of Mifflin.

The Governor has lately appointed Samuel Bryſon, eſq. ſecond aſſociate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that county---this gentleman having been Lieutenant of the county of Mifflin had excited the determined enmity of two men who were ambitious of being Colonels of Militia; and againſt the commiſſioning of whom (as unfit perſons) Mr. Bryſon as County Lieutenant had made repreſentations. Enraged at the promotion of Judge Bryſon and unhappily yielding to the impulſe of the moſt unjuſtifiable paſſions, one William Wilſon, brother to the ſheriff of Mifflin county, and one David Walker levied a conſiderable force and marched at the head of about 40 armed men with a fife playing to Lewiſtown, with the avowed determination to ſeize upon the perſon of Judge Bryſon, whilſt on the bench, drag him from thence, oblige him to reſign his commiſſion, and compel him to march with them many miles along the rugged Narrows of Juniata River.

Secrecy marked this unexampled Treaſonable Riot. It was not known at Lewiſtown until about an hour before the inſurgents appeared. Juſtice Stuart who had been lately commiſſioned and who is a very worthy man, had been impriſoned in the morning by four men who belonged to the party of the rioters—they attempted to make him engage his word that he would not give information: but he refuſed. Ignorant of the private movers of this daring and turbulent procedure, it was agreed by Judges Brown and Armſtrong and other gentlemen, to requeſt the Sheriff of the county and Judge Bails who were preſumed to have influence over them, together with the prothonotary of the county, to repreſent the illegality and imprudence of their conduct, and prevail if poſſible on them to return. No advantage was derived from this ſtep. Mr. Edminſton the prothonotary was inſulted---the Sheriff was taken into a mock impriſonment; and Judge Bails ſoon after adopted a part which evinced that little real exertion could have been expected from him in quieting this diſturbance.

The court was ſitting when this armed force levying war againſt the ſtate, with a fife playing, marched reſolutely forward. At this juncture Judge Bryſon aſked Judge Bails if it was not likely they would ſtop, to which the other replied, that they never would, whilſt ſuch a Raſcal ſat upon the bench.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Hamilton, two attornies of the court, at the deſire of ſome of the Judges, remonſtrated, with Mr. Wilſon who was on horſe back, and within a few paces of the Court Houſe, at the head of the troops, reſpecting his conduct: Mr. Wilſon was dreſſed in a military ſtile, with a cockade in his hat, and was armed with a horſeman's ſword and piſtols.—He declared his intention was to oblige Mr. Bryſon to reſign his commiſſion, and go down the Narrows with him and his men. He was warned by the gentlemen of the danger of the attempt---he obſerved that nothing would divert him from his purpoſe, and immediately drew his ſword and marched to ſtorm the court room, where Judge Armſtrong and others were ſtationed at the door. The two gentlemen who had addreſſed Wilſon ran to the ſteps in front of the force, where they found a number of perſons on the ſtairs: the rioters followed, with a cry of Liberty or Death. Mr. Armſtrong hollowed, out repeatedly Villains come on, but you ſhall firſt march over my dead body before you enter. This reſolution ſeconded by the circumſtance of the gentlemen above mentioned and a number of other perſons keeping their ground on the ſtairs (although once or twice ſome called to the rioters to fire) ſeemed to ſtagger the reſolution of Wilſon. At this moment a gentleman propoſed to him that if he would diſarm, he might have admittance into the court room---to this he ſeemed immediately to accede---The troops were filed off to a ſhort diſtance. It was then agreed that a meeting ſhould take place in half an hour with the leaders of the party---Meſſrs. Clark and Hamilton with the aſſent of ſome members of the court met Meſſrs. William Wilſon, David Walker, and William Sterret, who appeared on behalf of the rioters. Entertaining hopes of preſerving the perſon of Mr. Bryſon from injury, it was thought prudent to promiſe if the party would diſperſe, that Mr. Bryſon would not ſit during that week on the bench. During this conference Mr. Wilſon offered no other charge againſt Mr. Bryſon but what reſpected the Militia commiſſions for him and Walker---but it was not until after much diſcourſe that the leaders of the troops could be convinced that an extorted Reſignation would not avail. When they ſaw the futility of this idea, it was long inſiſted, that Mr. Bryſon ſhould go with them down the Narrows.

Mr. Wilſon in contravention of the agreement marched the troops to the court houſe. In the mean time Judge Bryſon had ſent for a horſe and effected his eſcape ---It was then that Mr. William Sterrett exclaimed with an oath, we are out generalled.

An addreſs was preſented by Mr. Wilſon to the Court, who went in unarmed, ſigned "the people:" it was in the hand writing, as is ſuppoſed, of Mr. Sterrett, It congratulated the other Judges upon their appointments, but mentioned and avowed their deſign in coming armed to the court to force the diſmiſſion of Judge Bryſon. Mr. Bails one of the moſt active of the rioters, armed with a ſword and piſtols ſlung around him, wiſhed to force his way into the court room, but was prevented by Mr. Clark. —Four armed men ſurrounded the ſheriff. Under this deluſive impriſonment all intercourſe or converſation with him was prohibited. In the evening the rioters departed in a turbulent ſtraggling manner, generally intoxicated—at night one Corran who had been very active in raiſing men, was drowned together with his horſe, in a mill-dam about 1 mile and an half from the town.

About twelve or one o'clock the next day Judge Bryſon returned---ſoon afterwards Col. James M'Farland with about ſeventy militia on horſeback appeared in ſupport of the court and the laws. At three o'clock, Judges Brown, Bryſon and Armſtrong, preceded by the ſheriff, prepared to open the court---The ſheriff was ſent with a meſſage to Judge Bails, informing him that the Judges waited for him to join them in proceeding to the Court-Houſe---his reply was, that he would not go whilſt Mr. Bryſon was with them---the Judges had not walked more than a few paces, followed by the attornies and citizens, when the ſheriff with his rod of office in his hand, ſuddenly ſtopped, and demanded of Mr. Bryſon if he had ſaid any thing injurious of him---Mr. Bryſon made a very moderate reply---notwithſtanding he was immediately aſſaulted by the ſheriff, and received a kick in the ſame leg which had been ſhattered by a ball at the battle of Germantown. The ſheriff was immediately taken into cuſtody. The coroner received the ſheriff's rod, and undertook to go before the Judges to court. There the ſheriff refuſed to give any recognizance for his appearance at the next court and was therefore committed to goal.

Col. M'Farland preſented an addreſs to the Judges on behalf of himſelf and the militia under his command, mentioning his abhorrence of the proceedings which had taken place, and offering at the hazard of their lives to protect the court: [this addreſs ſhall appear hereafter] to which the following anſwer was returned.

"The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Mifflin, are very ſenſible of the laudable zeal of Col. M'Farland, and the militia now under arms, ſubject to his command, in ſupport of the laws and government of Pennſylvania, and particularly for the purpoſe of protecting this court from injury and inſult. They truſt, that the daring mob, who being armed, aſſembled yeſterday and aſſaulted the court, threatening the lives of its members, are now too conſcious of the magnitude of their offence and the ſpirit of the citizens of this county to repeat their attack: meaſures are preparing to vindicate the dignity of our inſulted laws, and to bring to a juſt puniſhment the atrocious offenders and their abettors, who have brought diſgrace upon the country, and trampled upon the moſt ſacred rights of the community. The court therefore, ſir, return you thanks for the ſupport which you and the militia under your command, have with ſo much alacrity brought to the aid of the adminiſtration of juſtice in this county: but being of opinion, that all danger from the infatuated men has ceaſed, we do not think it neceſſary that your attendence ſhould be longer continued."

After which judge Bryſon, ſtanding at the bar, ſpoke the following words—

"Fellow citizens,

"It is not my intention to reſume my ſeat on the Bench during this Term - I do not decline it from any apprehenſion of the mob, who yeſterday aſſaulted the court and had marked me out for their vengence---Supported by my country, by every virtuous citizen, and a conſciouſneſs of my integrity, I have nothing to fear---But underſtanding that ſome gentlemen anxious for my perſonal ſafety, entered into an engagement with the leaders of the banditti, that I ſhould not ſit as Judge during this court---My reſpect for theſe gentlemen is my ſole and only motive for making this declaration.

Col. M'Farland, after this, thanked the militia in the following terms:

Col. James M'Farland returns his thanks to the militia of his regiment, who now attend in ſupport of the laws of their country---He is particularly indebted to Capt. Robert Johnſton and Captain Brown for their extraordinary vigilance in collecting the men of their reſpective companies, upon a notice given to them ſo late as laſt night after twelve o'clock---He has no doubt but that the ſame zeal which has diſtinguiſhed the militia under his command upon this occaſion, will always be as honourably manifeſted ſhould this county ever be ſo unhappy as to be diſgraced by a ſimilar neceſſity.

Soon after which the militia having been diſcharged by *the Court* returned home.

The evening of the day was replete with alarms---One Holt who thought he had cauſe of complaint reſpecting a militia commiſſion, aſſembled a body of men to the amount of about forty; they paraded a conſiderable time with ſound of drum—At length at eight o'clock they appeared at the priſon door with an intention to break it and enlarge the ſheriff---Mr. William Sterret then appeared, and informed them, "that the Sheriff thanked his friends for their intention to ſerve him, but this is not the proper period," or words to that effect.

About nine o'clock ſeveral perſons having long applied to the Sheriff without ſucceſs, prevailed on him at length to give a recognizance to appear at the next court to anſwer for the aſſault and battery on judge Bryſon; happily the Sheriff in this inſtance relinquiſhed a ſyſtem which was collecting new horrors and threatened to involve in new ſcenes of guilt a number of the inhabitants. Great numbers in Tuſcoraro valley and its vicinity prepared the following day to march and liberate the Sheriff, and probably to demoliſh the court houſe and priſon---The news of his releaſe arrived in time to ſtop the progreſs of thoſe infatuated men, who appeared to have loſt ſight of the ſocial compact, and whoſe felicity ſeems to lie in ſcenes of tumult, diſorder, and licentiouſneſs. It is to be hoped, however, that government when it comes to enforce the laws, will contemplate the ignorance and deluſion of theſe unfortunate men; and that mercy will ſo far temper the proſecution as that it will not be extended to a capital charge: yet it is indiſpenſably neceſſary that they be taught that Genuine Liberty conſiſts in the power of doing every thing which is not prohibited by the laws, and that the exerciſe of an unbounded licentiouſneſs which threatens the diſſolution of ſociety itſelf, muſt receive a puniſhment in ſome degree commenſurate to the greatneſs of the offence.

How far Mr. Bryſon's repreſentations to the Governor againſt Meſſrs Wilſon, Walker and Holt, has been founded in a juſt eſtimate of the characters of theſe men, cannot be elucidated here---but it would appear to afford the higheſt evidences of its propriety that they were the principals in this moſt Unexampled Riot.

*** THE MEMBERS of the Society for the relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of ſhips, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a quarterly meeting, at the uſual place in Lodge-Alley, on Monday, October 3d, 1791, at half paſt ſix o'clock in the evening,

Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-books, Primers, Pſalm-books, &c.

For ſale at CAREY, STEWART & Co's Store,
No. 22, North Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
Where country dealers, and others, are ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

THE Freemen of the county of Cheſter are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Hunt Downing, in Downingtown, on Saturday, the firſt day of October next, in order to confer together, and agree on ſuitable perſons to fill the ſeveral offices for the county of Cheſter, at the enſuing election; and likewiſe to agree on a perſon that they will ſupport for a Delegate in Congreſs, at ſaid election.

September 12, 1791.

To the Freeholders, and other Electors of the County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my thanks for the confidence placed in me, in chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in the Legiſlature for ſome years paſt; but as it will be very inconvenient for me to attend next year, I muſt requeſt you to omit my name at the enſuing general election. I am, Gentlemen,

Your very humble ſervant,
JOHN M'DOWELL.

September 10th, 1791. *

Jack and Lock-Smith.

CHARLES CECIL returns his ſincere thanks to his friends, and the public, for paſt favours in the line of his buſineſs; and now informs them, that he carries on the buſineſs of a WHITE-SMITH in all its branches, in the upper part of Hugh Roſs's ſhop, in Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets.

N. B. Jacks and Locks made on the beſt conſtruction, and Bells neatly hung. The price of bell-hanging will be proportionally cheap, according to the number of rooms in which bells are hung.

September 27, 1791. *

Newtown, Delaware county, Sept. 19th, 1791.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, ſome weeks ago, two ſtray COWS; one red, with white under her belly and part of her face, the other black, with ſome white on each thigh, belly, and forehead. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove his or her property, pay charges, and take them away.

* JOHN FAWKES.

WHEREAS *ANN*, wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board--I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

THOMAS TATE, Mariner.

Philadelphia, September 23d. 1791. 3tg

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, in Moyamenſing townſhip, treſpaſſing, a pale bay MARE, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a large wart on her cheek. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY NAGLEE.

September 24th, 1791. *

September 10th, 1791.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, at the foot of Cheſnut-hill, on the Bethlehem road, near the eleven mile ſtone, a ſorrel GELDING, between 14 and 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be about 5 or 6 years old, trots and canters. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

* GEORGE HOCKER, jun.

*** A DISTRICT MEETING.

AT two o'clock, P. M. on Saturday, the 1st of October, the people of Chester and Montgomery counties are requested to meet, at the house of Casper Fawnstock, the Warren tavern, in East-Whiteland, Chester county, for the purpose of agreeing upon a suitable person to be chosen at the ensuing election as their Representative in the Congress of the United States.

September 12, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, That the owners and possessors of the marshes lying on Stow creek, and the two branches thereof, in the counties of Salem and Cumberland, intend to present a bill to the legislature of New-Jersey, at their next sitting, to be passed into a law, to enable them to erect a bank and dam across said Stow creek, below the fork thereof, at or near a place called Long's landing, in order to secure the marshes from the overflow of the tide.

6w EDWARD KEASBY,
Sept. 2, 1791. ELNATHAN DAVIS.

Gloucester county, September 16, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the twentieth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mary Hillman, inn-keeper, in Gloucester township and county, in the state of New-Jersey, attendance will be given by us, the subscribers, commissioners appointed to divide a tract of land and cedar swamp, heretofore held in coparceny between Samuel Harrison, Robert Blackwell, the devisees of William Hugg, deceased, and the devisees of Samuel Clement, deceased; at which time and place a division of said land and swamp will be proceeded to between the said parties, pursuant to an act of the legislature of this state, passed the 11th day of November, 1789.

JOHN HIDER,
† RICHARD CHEASMAN,
JOHN WARE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, who have any demands against the estate of Richard Cheyney, late of Thornbury township, Delaware county, deceased, to render in their accounts, properly attested, within six months from the date hereof, in order for settlement; and those who are in any manner indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JOHN H. CHEYNEY,
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.

Septem. 11th, 1791. ¶

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 3d day of October, at the late dwelling-house of Richard Cheyney, deceased, a FARM, containing about 80 acres, situate in Thornbury township, Delaware county, adjoining to Chester creek, within 20 miles of Philadelphia, and 12 of Chester; 15 acres of which are good meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, 25 or 30 acres of woodland, the remainder good arable land, well watered. There are on the premises a good stone dwelling-house and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of about 25 good bearing trees, a good barn, with a cellar underneath, sufficient to house a dozen cattle, a saw-mill and wire-mill, and an excellent seat for a grist or merchant-mill, with a sufficiency of water; likewise about 17 acres of creek meadow, within a mile of the former. Will be exposed to sale on said day, the following effects, viz. horses, cows, young cattle, sheep and swine, a yoke of oxen, cart, log-carriages, plow, harrow and gears, cyder-works, &c. with a variety of household and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

JOHN CHEYNEY,
¶ WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.

Salem, state of New-Jersey, Sept. 10, 1791.

THIS day was committed to the gaol of this county, a Negroe man, on suspicion of being a runaway; he calls himself JAMES HERMAN, appears to be 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, middling black, has a full mouth, small eyes, well limbed, walks straight, has a lage scar and bump on his left leg; has on a dark brown coat, blue jacket, striped linen trowsers, fine shirt, and wool hat; pretends that he is a freeman, and that he came from Accomack county, in the state of Maryland, about six weeks ago, and says that he is well acquainted with Col. Parmer, Capt. Sturgis, and John M'Clain, merchant. His master, if any he has, is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold out, in six weeks from the date of this advertisement, for the same.

N. B. Said James plays well on the violin, and has a pass signed William Downey, Accomack county, and state of Maryland.

‡ ZENOS SMITH, Gaoler.

Gloucester county, New-Jersey, Eighth mo. 22, 1791.

TO be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, on the third day of the Tenth month (October) at two o'clock in the afternoon, A Plantation and Tract of Land, containing 140 acres, situate in the township of Newtown, and county aforesaid, about two miles from Haddonfield, and five miles from Coopers' ferries, about 100 acres whereof are cleared upland and meadow, the remainder woodland. There are on the premises a frame dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, and other buildings, apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees. This tract is well watered, and is bounded on Newtown-creek, and by lands of Jacob Stokes, Samuel Webster, and others.

Also, on the day following, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, eleven acres of meadow at Repaupa, in the county aforesaid, adjoining meadow of Edward Gibbs, and others. The whole late the property of Samuel Brown, and to be sold by

THOMAS GITHENS,
THOMAS M. POTTER, } Assignees.

N. B. The above lands will be sold in lots, if it will best suit the purchasers. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in Marple township, late in the county of Chester, but now in the county of Delaware, about 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 126 acres. On this place are, a stone house and log kitchen, with a well of good water at the door, a log barn, stabling, and other out houses. There are about 12 acres of watered meadow, and about 4 or 6 more can be made, about 60 acres of woodland, well timbered, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees, and the rest good arable land. There is an excellent stream of water runs through this place, which has never yet failed in the driest seasons; and the situation of the ground favours the erection of a mill upon it, with a fall of upwards of twenty feet. A good title will be given to the purchaser. For terms apply to Samuel Vanleer, the proprietor, at Reading Furnace, in East-Nantmill, Chester county, Dr. Benjamin Vanleer, in Eighth-street, or Peter Thomson, Conveyancer, No. 34, Race-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The above farm has water in every field, and adjoins the farm late of Doctor Bernhard Vanleer, deceased. *

LOW PRICED WOOLENS

A neat assortment just received by the Polly, French, from Hull, and for sale at No. 48 south Front-street, by

William & John Sitgreaves.

Striped and Rose blankets, Point do. Rugs, fine and coarse Cloths, Plains, Hunters, Duffils, Coatings, Strouds, Kendal cottons, &c. With a variety of other merchandize suited to the Season, also Pewter, Tin, Window glass, Crowley Steel, and Card Wire.

They expect by the next arrivals from London, and Liverpool, a more extensive supply of Fall goods tf

---

To be Sold, by public Vendue,

On the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, in and for Montgomery county,

A Certain Tract of Land, in Norriton township, one mile from the town of Norris, containing one hundred acres of land, late the estate of William Coulston. There are a good two story stone house, stone barn, milk house, still house, and other out houses, twelve acres of excellent watered meadow, upwards of thirty acres of good woodland, and the remainder good plowland, under good fence.

This farm is well accommodated with several never-failing springs of excellent water, and with justice may be said to be equal, if not superior, to any other farm of its size in the neighbourhood. At the same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, swine, a waggon, plow, harrow, geers,---farming utensils, and household furniture. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

EVE COULSTON, Administratrix,
EZEKIEL RHOADES, Administrator.

Montgomery county, September 14th, 1791.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable FARM, the property of Stephen Carpenter, late of Oxford township, in the county of Philadelphia, deceased, being about seven miles from the city, and one mile and a half from a public landing on the river Delaware; consisting of two hundred acres of land, whereof twenty-five acres is meadow, in good order, twenty-five acres of wood, the remainder arable. On the premises are a comfortable stone dwelling house, convenient kitchen and cellars, a well of water near the door, stone stables and spring-house, an orchard of apple and other fruit trees. The whole farm is plentifully supplied with water, which renders it convenient for improvement. For terms apply to Samuel Garrigues, No. 31, Callowhill-street, or

ISAIAH WORRAL, and
JOHN SHALLCROSS, } Executors.

*** All persons having demands against the estate of Stephen Carpenter, deceased, are requested to render the same; and those indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to the executors.

September 13th, 1791. *

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN ABRAHAM, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the 3d day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a VALUABLE PLANTATION in East Nantmill township, Chester county, containing 215 acres, with allowance, whereon are a stone house, log barn, spring-house, and a good bearing orchard. The place is well watered and timbered. The terms of sale will be made known on said day, by

Sept. 6, 1791. ‡ WILLIAM JAMES, and
JAMES DONWOODEE, } Executors.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 23d instant, out of the fields of the subscriber, in Douglass township, Berks county, a dark bay Horse, about 15 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, goes a long pace, has no marks nor white hair. Whoever takes up the said Horse, with the thief, so that the owner may get the Horse again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or three pounds for the Horse only, with reasonable charges, paid by

PHILIP LIEBENGUTH.

August 29th, 1791. ‡

THREE POUNDS, Reward,

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Lampeter township, 3 miles below Lancaster, on the great road to Philadelphia, a light brown Mare, 3 years old last Spring, 14 hands high, has two white feet, a long tail intermixed with white hair, a star on her forehead, and a piece cut out of her mane in the middle about nine inches long, but the thief may probably cut the whole, she is about 3 quarter blooded, of the English breed, trots and canters well, but is not right broke yet, and has one pair of new shoes on before. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to Abraham Witmer's, near the Conestogo bridge, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

September 1st, 1791. § HENRY WITMER.

Newtown, Bucks county, Aug. 9, 1791.

WHEREAS by the act, entituled "An Act repealing after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same," the owners or workers of stills are required, within three days before they begin for the first time to distil, to make a particular entry in writing, at the nearest Office of Inspection, of their stills, and of the places or apartments where the liquors distilled are kept---Be it known, that in order to render a conformity to the laws in this respect more easy to the owners, &c. of stills, certain persons in different parts of the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, whose names and residences are subjoined, are appointed for the sole purpose of receiving such entry, which they are afterwards to transmit to the subscriber, Collector of the Revenue, under the said act, for the said counties.

ABRAHAM DU BOIS.

JOHN SALTER, *Germantown*, Philadelphia county.
MARK HAPENY, *Newtown*,
JOHN RODROCK, *Plumstead*, } Bucks county.
THOMAS BROWN, *Springfield*,
WILLIAM M'CALLA, *near Jenkintown*,
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Norriston*, } Montgomery county.
JACOB BARR, *Pottsgrove*,
JACOB SEVER, *Sumenytown*, 6w

ALL Persons who have demands against the estate of Margaret Henderson, late of the township of Warminster, deceased, are desired to produce their accounts, properly attested, to the subscribers, or either of them, within four weeks from this date, in order for settlement. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and thereby prevent expence and trouble.

JOSEPH HART,
NATHANIEL ERWIN, } Administrators.

Bucks county, September 1st, 1791. ‡

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been honored with your votes and interest, in placing me on the return with the present Sheriff, at the two last Elections, induces me to solicit a continuance of your favors, in voting me to that office at the ensuing Election; assuring you that no exertions shall be wanting to merit the trust reposed in,

GENTLEMEN,
Your obliged humble servant,
WILLIAM WILL.

Philadelphia, August 12th, 1791.

To the Electors *of the City and County of* PHILADELPHIA,

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by the favours received from you, as a candidate for the Office of Sheriff at the two last elections, I am induced to sollicit a continuance of your favour at the ensuing election, in voting me to that Office, which will be gratefully acknowledged,

By your Friend and humble Servant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, August 10, 1791.

West-Chester, Chester county, September 2d, 1791.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that an election for the district composed of the counties of Chester and Montgomery, of a person to serve in the House of Representatives of the United States for two years, shall be held by the citizens of this state, qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, on the second Tuesday of October next, at the same places respectively, in the same manner, and under the care and regulation of the same officers, as, in and by the several Acts of Assembly for the regulation of the general election of this state, is provided.

CHARLES DILWORTH, Sheriff.

George-Town, June 30, 1791.

THE President of the United States having approved the Sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the commissioners appointed in virtue of that act will meet at George-Town on Monday, the 17th of October next, and proceed to sell, at vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments. The further terms will be made known at the Sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROLL, } Commissioners.

☞ The Printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Dock-street, No. 59, on Sunday, the 11th instant, an indented Indian Mulatto boy, named ISRAEL TOLMAN, whose father was a white man and mother an Indian, by profession a chimney-sweeper, about nineteen years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, hollow face, black short hair hangs about his neck, with brown eyes, and he is very slender made; had on when he went away, an old calico coat, corduroy breeches, old hat and shoes---but it is expected he will change his clothes; he formerly lived with Col. Ray and Mr. Samuel Turman, at Monmouth, in Jersey; he was born in Allen-Town, is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much in the Jerseys. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

RICHARD ALLEN.

Philadelphia, September 12, 1791.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid harbouring or employing him, at their peril.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Easton township, Chester county, on the 1st instant, a small red COW. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARTHA DAVIS.

September 16th, 1791. *

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber, living in M'Cutchin's Lane, the 31st of August last, a small dark brown BULL, about two years old, two white spots about his head. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRANCIS SHAFFNER.

Southwark, Septem. 13th, 1791.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Allentown, a certain MICHAEL SLUSSER, a Taylor by trade, slender made, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, wears his hair tied. Whoever takes up said Slusser shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.

JACOB GONGAWARE,
June 22, 1791. ‡ Constable.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,

BETWEEN the hours of one and four in the Afternoon of the 10th day of October next, at the Spread-Eagle Inn, on Lancaster road, about ninety-six acres of Land, more or less, situate on the north side of the Gulf road, Trediffrin township. Any person desirous of being more particularly informed of the situation, &c. of the Land, may apply to Daniel, Benjamin or Jacob Maule, near the premises. Attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, at the time and place aforesaid, by one or more of the Subscribers.

JOHN DRINKER,
ELLIS YARNALL,
THOMAS WISTAR, } Assignees of Thos. and Ebenezer Maule.

N. B. The creditors of Thomas and Ebenezer Maule are desired to transmit their accounts, duly proved, to Nicholas and Bale Owings of Baltimore, Trustees legally appointed in that state; to enable said Trustees to make a dividend of Effects in their hands.

TWELVE DOLLARS, Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen on Seventh-day night, the 27th instant, out of the pasture of Stephen Comfort, Middletown township, Bucks county, a HORSE and a MARE. The Mare is a dark brown, about fifteen hands high, lengthy and well made; has no marks, except on one hind-foot, which may be a little white; trots naturally, and is a little lame in one hind fetlock joint. The horse is a bright bay, about fourteen and an half hands high, has a star in his forehead, and one or both his hind-feet white; has an uncommon crooked head or Roman nose, and is a natural trotter. Whoever takes up or gives information of said Horse and Mare, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive the above reward, from the subscriber, living in Solesbury township, Bucks county, near Corryell's Ferry on the Delaware.

† THOMAS PHILLIPS.

31st 8th month, 1791.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.